INSURANCE.

Bombay Millowners' Association is anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Will Millowners put into practice their own resolve to help Indian Insurance Companies?

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1085.

VOL. XVII NO. 51--- BOMBAY WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 27 1929 ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
(CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929		All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	
2 Mar	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16 ,,	Rawalpindi @		16,619
(,,	Rajputana ..		16,568
3) ,,	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 ,,	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 ,,	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 ,,	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 ,,	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 ,,	Narkunda x..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,000
8	Morea ..		10,954
15 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
22 ,,	Mooltan ..		20,847
29 ,,	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
6 July	Rajputana ..		16,568
13 ,,	Mantua ..		10,946
20 ,,	Maloja ..		20,837
27 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
3 Aug.	*Ranpura ..		16,60
10 ,,	Macedonia ..		11,120
17 ,,	Naldera ..		16,088
24 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea.	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions.	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charges for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers	Tons.
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana *	8427
18 th Apr.	Domala *	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929, these two vessels will be one class ships.

Fares as follows:—

		Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£84	£112
	B	£60	£105
	C	£54	£98

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate. Bombay.

A Road

to perfect health can very easily be secured by going through

KAMSHASTRA

A book of 150 pages sent gratis and Post free.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929,		
27th Feb.	Tamatsu M*	Straits and Japan,
1st Mar.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
4th ,,	Alipore ..	Straits China & Japan.
12th ,,	Kidderpore ..	Straits China & Japan.
15th ,,	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
20th ,,	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
26th April	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
10th May.	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
24th ,,	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia,
7th June.	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
21st ,,	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1929		
27th Feb.	Karoa ..	East & South Africa.
27th ,,	Bandra ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
1st Mar.	Varsova ..	Busreh via Karachi.
2nd ,,	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
4th ,,	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
6th Mar.	Ellora ..	Mombasa and Zanzibar only.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500|- only; Apply for paticulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs|Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi|Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING

NYK

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Hakodate Maru	5303	17 Feb.	5 Mar.
*Koyei Maru ..	4739	17 ,,	3 ,,
Kitano Maru ..	8000	....	@6 ,,
Tamba Maru ..	5845	2 Mar.	16 Mar.
Kamo Maru ..	8000	....	@20 ,,
*Seiyo Maru ..	6550	17 Mar.	29 ,,
Katori Maru ..	10000	....	3 April
*Akita Maru ..	3817	24 Mar.	7 ,,
*Ceylon Maru ..	4905	30 ,,	12 ,,
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	....	@17 ,,
Sado Maru ..	5898	4 Apr	18 ,,

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Suwa Maru ..	10700	7 Mar.	24 Mar.
Fushima Maru ..	11000	21 ,,	7 April
Hakozaki Maru..	10500	4 Apr.	21 ,,

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hong-kong.	From Kobe
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	20 Mar.	28 Mar.
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	3 April	10 April

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN".

BANKING

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	,, 102,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	Singapore
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Shimonosaka
Calcutta	Lyons	Sourabaya
Canton	Manila	San Francisco
Changchun	Marunouchi	Samarang
Darien	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sydney
Hamburg	New York	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagoya	Tokyo
Harbin	Osaka	Tsinan
Hongkong	Peking	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeir	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
I. WASHIO
Manager.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH

For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors

Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street BOMBAY.

BANKING.

Allahabad Bank Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	40,00,000
Capital called up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	44,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA.
Branches and Sub-Agencies.

Agra.	Lahore.
Allahabad	Lahore City.
Allahabad City.	Lucknow.
Amritsar.	Lucknow City
Bareilly.	Aminabad Park,
Benares.	Lucknow.
Bombay.	Lyallpur.
Cawnpore.	Meerut.
Cawnpore City.	Moradabad.
Chandausi.	Mussoorie.
Dehra Dun.	Muttra.
Delhi.	Nagpur.
Fyzabad.	Naini Tal.
Gorakpur.	Patna.
Hapur.	Rae Bareli.
Hathras.	Raipur.
Jhansi.	Rangoon.
Jubbulpore.	Shahjahanpur.
	Sitapur.
Pay Offices:	
Auraiya.	Ghaziabad.
Deoband.	Sikandrabad.
Etawah.	Sambhal.

LONDON BANKERS:
The P. & O. Banking Corporation, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank, Limited.

Banking business of every description transacted on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Bank of Baroda Ld.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE.
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Afreli, Kallol, Dwarka Kadi and Kadjan.
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda.)
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M. A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M. A. (Agent,) The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Manibhai Desai, Naib Dewan, Baroda.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3. 3/4 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

INSURANCE

Insure with the Pioneers of Life Assurance work in Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL
LIFE ASSURANCE LTD. (Est. 1891)

No Share-holders No Capitalists. | TRUSTEE — GOVT. OFFICIAL TRUSTEE. | Claims paid over Rs. 550,000 Insurance fund over Rs. 400,000

Compare with others its GREAT AGE, SECURITY, Management and Absolutely the lowest rates.

CASH BONUS in the shape of difference of premium with the Bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary, 309, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA
AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper ..... Time of delivery .....

BANKING

Bank of India Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies VII of 1882.)

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: Kemp & Co., Charni Rd., Bombay.
J. Tirath & Co., Bunder Rd., Karachi.
Tele. Address:—"Ulcer" Kandi.

INSURANCE.

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13, Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End.
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund.
Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserve.
Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

THE
EAST & WEST
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Several new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES Bombay

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—2 DOCTORS, one M.B.B.S. as House Surgeon with an honourarium of Rs. 50/- P. M. for one year only. Another L.C.P.S., as Hospital Assistant on Rs. 50-75 with an increase of Rs. 5/- per year plus house allowance of Rs. 10/- or free quarters, for the Hubli Co-operative Hospital Society. Apply to Hon. Secretary Co-operative Hospital before the 7th of March, 1929. Kanarese knowing preferred.

A 31848

WANTED.

WANTED—LADIES and GENTLEMEN to earn money and attain success and happiness through the correct knowledge of theirself. Write using 3 As. stamps and enclosing British Postal Order for one shilling and six pence only just to cover the cost and the book which will unfold the mysterious Divine Power will be sent to you free post paid by return of post. In justice to yourself, in fairness to the welfare of you and yours get the booklet. Money back if not entirely satisfied. SACHDEV FRERES, Marseille, (France).

T 31774.

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS on Commission or pay or both to sell SHARES of world-famous tea concerns of Bengal. Please apply with testimonials to **Messrs. ARYAN PLANTERS AGENCY,** 219, Bow Bazar Street CALCUTTA.

A

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

VACANT PLOT OF LAND bearing No. 131 on the main road at Khar for sale. Purchasers desirous of purchasing the same should apply to the undersigned. KHANDWALA & CHHOTALAL, attorneys for Bai Kamlagauri C. Gajjar, 35 Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, 22nd February 1929.

T 31841

A TEA ESTATE of 700 acres and adjoining forest land of 1500 acres for sale M. P. KEMHI RAMARAU, Tiruvangad, Tellicherry, MALABAR.

T 31837

DEALING in everything on BROKERAGE principle on moderate commission and up-to-date work. Give trial orders and satisfy yourself. THE ROYAL TRADING CO, Post Box 3537 Bombay.

Z 31573

LOANS.

WANTED—capable gentlemen of investing Rs. 250 to 3,000 on guaranteed profit of Rs. 30 per cent per annum paid monthly. Apply Box No. 2253 Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

L 1478.

I3000 CASH LOANS granted without interest for 10 years. Concession enlistment going on for distributing Loans of Rs. 3,000/- on 30th April, 1929; Agents wanted. For rules and list of loans granted apply to:—THE BANKING AND INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LTD. Bombay 2.

L 31740

EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE DELHI.—(Registered under Act XXI of 1860) Teaches and Grants Diplomas in Dentistry, Homoeopathy Electro-Homoeopathy and Biochemistry.—Please apply for Prospectus to Dr. R. R. Gupta H.M.D. Principal.

M R1391

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-4-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-12-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they with to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court this (Wednesday) afternoon, the 27th February, 1929, at 3 o'clock instead of at 11 a.m. as previously intimated.

REGINALD SPENCE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Sheriff's Office,
High Court,
Bombay, 27th February, 1929.

31857

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that certificate for share No. 8661 of Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., in the name of Rustomji Cursetji Godha has been LOST or MISLAID.

Public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the same in any way but are requested to inform about the same to Killick Nixon & Co., Home Street, Bombay.

Bombay, 27th February, 1929.

R1476

TO TIMBER PURCHASERS.

FOR Semal logs for matches please apply to:—

DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER,
Utilisation Division, U. P.,
Bareilly.

31742

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

APPOINTMENT OF AN AUDITOR.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED by the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay for the appointment of a Municipal Auditor under Section 136 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888. The appointment will be for the official year ending 31st March, 1930. The maximum remuneration payable is Rs. 7,500 per annum. Persons already in Municipal service are not debarred from applying.

Applicants are requested to state age, qualifications, experience and present employment, if any, and to send COPIES ONLY of certificates with their applications which should reach the undersigned not later than the 11th March, 1929.

A. R. DALAL,
Municipal Commissioner.

Bombay, 21st February, 1929.

31834

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MARRIAGE POSTPONED.

THE INVITED GUESTS are respectfully informed that the Wedding of NANABHAI, son of MR. K. H. GOREGAOKER, SOLICITOR, fixed on THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at his place, has been POSTPONED owing to an unavoidable difficulty.

31855

NOTICE.

MESSRS. LITTLE & CO., Solicitors and Notaries Public, Central Bank Building, Bombay, beg to announce that they propose at the expiration of two months from the date of this Notice to destroy papers relating to their clients' matters which have been in their possession for more than 20 years since such matters were disposed of and which papers do not appear to be likely to be required again for reference. Clients desirous of removing such papers as are their property are requested to do so on or before the expiration of two months from the date of this Notice.

Dated 26th February, 1929.

31849

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that notices have been given under Section 36 (n) of the Municipal Act for motions to the following effect being placed before the Corporation when the Budget Estimates for the year 1929-30 are discussed:—

1. By Dr. Accacio G. Viegas:—For making a provision of Rs. 15,00,000 in the Loan Works Budget for the Sewerage of the North of the Island and for requesting the Commissioner to obtain the necessary loan for the purpose.
2. By Dr. S. S. Batliwala.—For providing a sum of Rs. 5,00,000 in the Loan Works Budget for commencing the work of the Drainage of the North of the Island and for requesting the Commissioner to obtain the necessary loan for the purpose.
3. By Dr. M. C. Javale, seconded by Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe.—For making a provision of Rs. 3,00,000 in the Loan Works Budget for constructing one or two septic tanks as a temporary measure ending the completion of the Drainage Scheme and for requesting the Commissioner to obtain the necessary loan for the purpose.

By order of the President,
R. P. DESAI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 26th February, 1929.

31854.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

FOR SALE.

OFFERS for seven 8-ton and one 12-1|2-ton Municipal Steam Road Rollers of Aveling & Porter make will be received upto 1 P.M. (Bombay Time) on MONDAY the 11th day of March, 1929.

Tenders should be sealed, superscribed "Steam rollers for sale", addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant with a deposit of Rs. 100|- Rupees one hundred only for each roller tendered for.

Offers for one or more rollers will be considered.

Specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Deputy Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, Bombay, who will, on application give any further information that may be required.

Rollers can be seen in the Municipal Workshops.

(Sd.) T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Dated, 25th February, 1929.

31851.

THE RAJPUTANA MINERALS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY the 20th day of March, 1929, at 3 P.M. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited accounts for the period ended 30th September, 1928.
2. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors, for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact such other business that may be brought forward by the chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 11th March, 1929, to WEDNESDAY the 20th March 1929 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
LALJI NARANJI & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Bombay, 20th February, 1929.

31852.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Sale by Public Auction, held on the 21st day of February, 1929, by Messrs. Crawford & Co., Auctioneers by the directions of our client the Sub-Mortgagee Mr. Bapuji Vasantrao and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the deceased Mortgagor Bai GAYABAI, daughter of Thakooji Bhikaji and widow of Fakira Godaji, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant and also on account and at the risk of the Sub-Mortgagor MIA MAHOMED QUDRATULLA KHAN, HAJI MAHOMED AZMATULLAKHAN, also of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 28th day of February, 1918 and made between the said Bai GAYABAI, of the one part and one LAXMAN KRISHNA SANVARKAR (since deceased) of the other part and under the Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage, dated 3rd day of December, 1925, and made between Bai MATHURABAI widow and administratrix of the said Laxuman Krishna Sanvarkar of the one part and the said Mia Mahomed Qudratullakhan, the Sub-Mortgagor of the other part and also under the Indenture of Sub-Mortgage, dated the 5th day of March 1928 and made between the said Mia Mahomed Qudratullakhan of the one part and the said Sub-Mortgagee of the other part, our clients were the highest bidders and were declared to be the purchasers of the under mentioned property, situate at 13th Kamathipura Street, without the Fort of Bombay. Any person having any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 24, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same (if any) will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Government land of Quit and Ground Rent tenure, situate at 13th Kamathipura Street, in the City of Bombay, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 101 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 3261, New No. 10113, Old Survey No. 6|2858 and New Survey No. 6374 C. S. No. 465 of Byculla Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E, Ward No. 2062, Street Nos. 28, 30 and 32 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by 13th Kamathipura Street, on or towards the South by the Municipal Stable, on or towards the West by the property of Ballabhai Khoja and on or towards the East by the property of Sonoo Pandoo and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagor.

Dated this 26th day of February, 1929.

KHARAS & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

31852

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.

and

IN THE MATTER OF THE RATLAM BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

BY AN ORDER of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made by the Honourable Mr. Justice Kemp in the above matter, dated the 20th day of February, 1929, on the Petition of the Ahmedabad Victoria Iron Works Co. Ltd., Creditors of the abovenamed Company: It was ordered that the abovenamed Company be wound up by the said High Court under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and by the said Order Mr. Nanabhoy Hormusji Mhos was appointed Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company until further order of the said High Court.

Dated this 25th day of February, 1929.

KAMDAR & CO.
Petitioners' Attorneys.

31856.

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF COUNTRY DAMAGED UGANDA COTTON.

Under instructions from the Lloyd's Agent, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 27th inst., sell by Public Auction at 11 a.m. (S. T.), in Messrs. Narandas Rajaram and Co.'s Godown No. E 85, Sewri Cotton Depot, on account of the concerned:—

6 full pressed bales Uganda Cotton (country damaged).

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 10th March next, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Bungalow No. 102 at the corner of Harkness Road and Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable and old-carved blackwood furniture, dining table and chairs, sideboards, book-cases, writing tables, bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, drawing room suites, cabinets, rich glass, crockery and platedware, teapoys, cupboards, easy chairs, reclining sofas, carpets, etc., etc.

The property of N. G. Hunt, Esq., of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., Ltd.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 3RD MARCH, 1929, AT 10-30 A.M. (S. T.) AT ADENWALLA'S BUNGALOW, OPPOSITE KEMP AND CO., CUMBALLA HILL (WHERE THE KIT IS REMOVED FOR SALE).

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction valuable and latest design furniture, sliding dining table to sit 16 persons, chairs, mirror-back sideboard, and dining wagons, teapoys, screens, rich glass, crockery and silverware, E. lamps and fans, carpets, gramophone, drawing-room silk lined suites, cabinets, ornaments roll top and lady's writing tables, silver and bookcases, Jacobean bedsteads with box mattresses, almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, etc., etc.

The property of R. L. Lindsay, Esq., the Secretary of the Imperial Bank of India Ltd. and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 3 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,

123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate at New Hanuman Lane on WEDNESDAY, the 6th March, 1929 at 4-30 p.m. on the premises under instructions from Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram & Madan, Attorneys, for Mr. Devidas Vithaldas the Special Commissioner appointed in High Court Suit No. 151 of 1927 (Gordhandas Hansraj v/s Karsondas Muljee) under the Consent Decree, dated 4th October, 1928.

Pension and Tax land admeasuring about 401 square yards with dwelling house situate on the North side of New Hanuman Lane, Bombay bearing Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 256, New No. 1821, Old Survey No. 31 and New Survey No. 1694 and Cadestral Survey No. 877 of Bhuleshwar Division and under Bombay Municipality "C" Ward No. 1350-51 and Street Nos. 45-47-49.

Full printed particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan attorneys for the Special Commissioner at their Office No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort or from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers.

The Govt. Registered.
RoyalHomoeo,Medical College
128/1, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
THE FACULTY OF THE ABOVE College confer Honour of Homoeo Degrees to deserving candidates by necessary examination through correspondence. Good prospect and appointment guaranteed. Apply with an anna stamp to: The PRINCIPAL.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-DAY At 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M.
SYD CHAPLIN
In Meek Pursuit of
THE MISSING LINK
Chased by Lions, kissed by Chimpanzee, pursued by Cannibal Head-Hunters, our Hero gets his Thrills—

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p. m.
CARL LAEMMLE'S
TALKING PICTURE
THE MELODY OF LOVE
with
WALTER PIDGEON
MILDRED HARRIS & JANE WINTON
SEE HEAR AND MARVEL
AT THE
VITAPHONE
AND
MOVIETONE
ALSO SEE AND HEAR,
BAILEY AND BARNUM
IN
THE GLOBE TROTTERS.
Booking at the Theatre

EMPIRE THEATRE
At 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
TWO ARABIAN KNIGHTS
United Artists' Picture
with
WILLIAM BOYD
Out of a German Prison Camp into the Eastern Harem!
Humorous—Amorous
You'll chuckle
Till your knees Buckle.

TO-NIGHT and during THIS WEEK
The Photo-play Syndicate's Production
Pilgrims of Love
OR
SOUL OF A SLAVE
An immortal love story of 3rd Century B.C. made into a Colossal Photo-play of stirring grandeur.
Regal Pomp and Splendour—Court Intrigues and Palace Revelries—Fierce Fights and Splendid Love Romance.
TIME: Sat. and Sunday at 3-30 P.M.
DAILY: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P.M.
KRISHNA CINEMA
New Charni Road.
COMING COMING
Krishna Picture **RAJAHANSA.**
"BILWA MANGAL".
KOHINOOR PRODUCTION

THE GLOBE
SANDHURST ROAD
Next Saturday
Wild horse couldn't drag you away from it See
"WILD HORSE MESA"
Zane Grey's Story.

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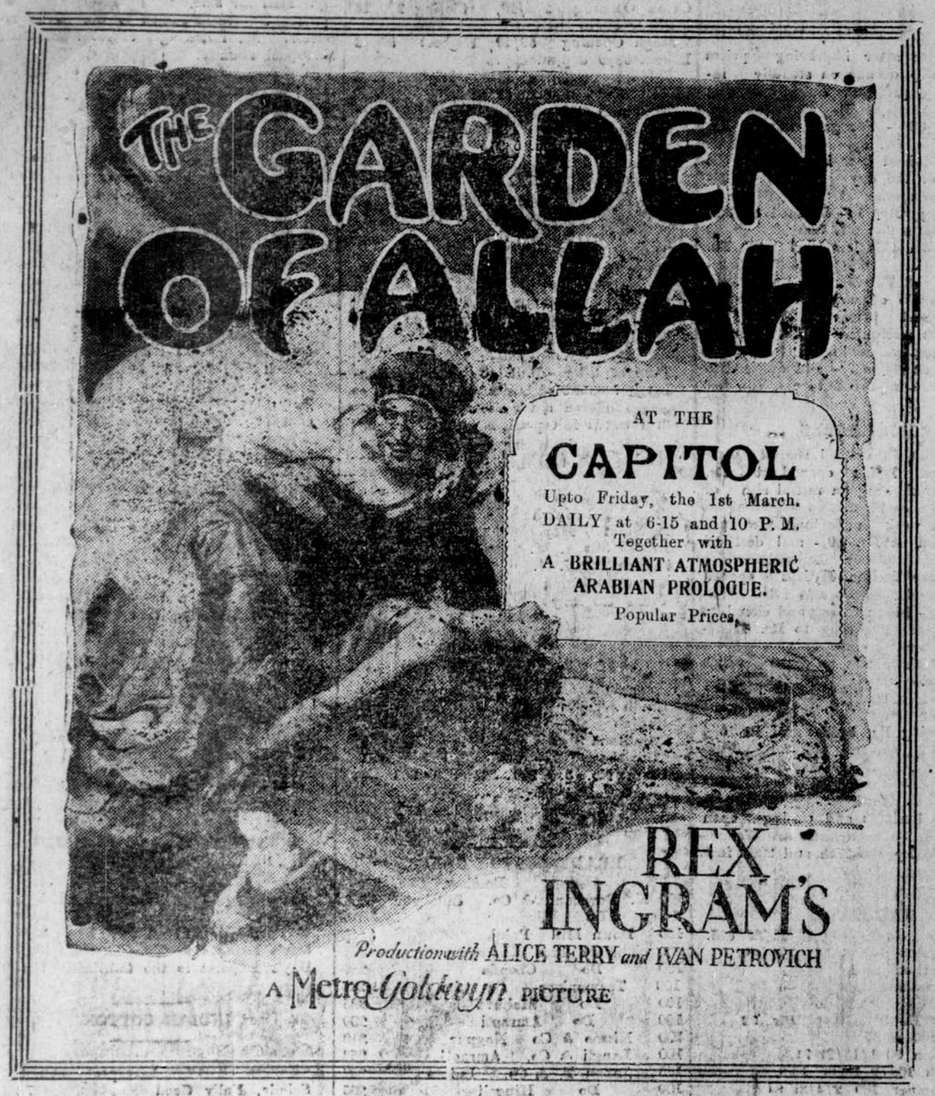
AMUSEMENTS.



Coming Next SATURDAY

Season's best Attraction

Krishna Film Co.'s New Production

"Raj Hansa"

Written by well-known Gujarati Author

Sjt. NARAYAN V. THAKKUR,

Most pathetic Story and impressive fighting scenes.

Will be shown from 2nd March,

AT

Krishna Cinema

DUBASH THEATRE.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

Lamington Road, Presents

TO-NIGHT and during THIS WEEK

Shre Jagdish Film Company's Super Social Production

PILGRIMS OF LOVE

Directed by

Mr. RAMAKANT and Mr. VAIDYA.

Featuring

Miss SHANTAKUMARI, Mr. VAIDYA Mr. VYAS and other known stars.

The most powerful story—and several scenes are so gorgeous that to discribe them accurately one would look in Vain a picture that will appeal to the eye as well as mind.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE THIS PICTURE.

DAILY FOUR SHOWS at 5-7, 9&11 P.M. Extra Shows on Sat., Sun. & Bank Holiday at 3 P.M.

Coming Saturday 9th March, 1929.

"CHANDRA MUKHI"

Featuring Miss "GOHAR"

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb. 25.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb. Cargoes.—
Shipment Sellers Feb/Mar. 44/6
Barletta Russo, per 64 lb. Cargoes.
Shipment Value Feb/March 44/3
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.—
Shipment to United Kingdom Paid April 48/
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels.—
No offering.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb. 25.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta.—
July/Sept. per cwt. 12/1-1/2
Oct/Dec. per cwt. 12/3
C. & F. Bombay.—
July/Sept. per cwt. 12/2-3/4
C. & F. Karachi.—
July/Sept. per cwt. 12/3-1/2

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Feb. 25.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot 1/1-3/8 Sellers.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Feb. 25.

Chartered Bank of India, A. and C.	£22
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£146-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£9-1/2
National Bank	£53
Eastern Bank	£7
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	89
Conversion Loan	£78-3/8
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	£101-1/8
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	£53-1/2
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£59-3/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	£69-3/4
Consols	£55-3/8
War Loan 5 p.c.	£101-3/4
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£91-3/4

LONDON SILVER.

London, Feb. 25.

Silver.—Market Closed Uncertain.
Spot 26
Forward 26-1/16

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Feb 25.

T T Berlin on London	20.44-1/2
T T Amsterdam on London	12.11-3/4
T T Brussels on London	34.93
T T Madrid on London	31.42
T T Milan on London	92.55
T T Berne on London	25.23
T T Paris on London	124.22
T T London on Prague	163.62

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Feb 25.

Demand Bills 484.90

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Feb. 25.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment Sellers Feb/Mar. £8/12/6
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment Sellers Feb/Mar. £18/15/0
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Shipment Buyers Feb/Mar. £18/12/6

LINSEED.

London, Feb. 25.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment Sellers Feb/Mar. £19/5/0
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment Value Apl/May £18/10/0
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton.—
Shipment Hull Sellers Feb/Mar. £15/17/6
Linseed, Bombay ton.—
Shipment Sellers Feb/Mar. 19/15/0
Shipment Sellers May/Aug. 29/4-1/2

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET.

Liverpool, Feb. 25.

Mar close at 4s 1 1/8d.
May close at 4s 4 3/8d.
July at 4s 7 3/8d.
March Chicago Wheat close 125 1/8 cents.
Cable.
"Wheat "Bears" selling freely owing rain, very beneficial South-west of America."

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Feb. 25.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality) Spot 13-3/8

LINSEED OIL.

London, Feb. 25.

Linseed Oil, naked London, cwt.—
Delivery Sellers Mar/Apl. 29/3
Linseed Oil, naked London, cwt.—
Delivery Sellers May/Aug. 29/4-1/2

FINAL ALL INDIA COTTON CROP FORECAST, 1928-29

1928-29.
25874,000 Bales, 5,204,000
1927-28.
23,910,000 Bales, 5,593,000.

Average outturn per acre (excluding Sind for which it is not at present possible to estimate the crop owing to serious damage by frost at the end of January last, works out to 92 lbs. as compared with 111 lbs. at this time last year.

xExcludes cotton grown in Gujarat which covers an area of 3,298,000 acres this year.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

(U. S. Department of Agriculture.) (Washington).

Estimates of Cotton Crop for 1928 are 15,326,000 acres and 14,353,000 bales of 500 lbs. as compared with 40,138,000 acres and 12,96[illegible]00 bales in 1927.

Egyptian Crop.—Area and yield are estimated at 18,05,000 acres and 1,783,000 bales of 480 lbs. each, an acrease of 14 and 19 per cent. respectively, as compared with the preceding year.

"UNIVERSITY ELECTION AND INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle.

Sir,—First thoughts they say, are always wise. Had Mr. Vakil trusted to his first impressions, and taken no notice of what he is pleased to call "a scurrilous" letter, he would not have got the rejoinder I am compelled to make.

I am not aware, Sir, that under your editorship the "Chronicle" would ever permit its columns to be prostituted for "scurrilous"? correspondance; and I should like Mr. Vakil to mention a single sentence to substantiate this allegation. He is himself doubtful as to the full meaning of the term "Bosses", and so I need hardly recommend to him the New English Dectionary, not the American slang any more than American methods of personal boosting, to verify the exact meaning of this term that he has honoured by special selection. I have moreover, no quarrel with the meaning to attribute to gentlemen he is pleased to describe as our "leaders," as he is the best judge of the need for such advertisements though I am aware that Mr. Vakil has at his disposal a varied vocabulary and a choice of argot, which, on a famous occasion, in a public meeting of the Chamber, in the days of the Currency Commission agitation, betrayed him into speaking of Mr. Tairsee, the present President of the self-same Chamber, in terms which I will not soil your columns by using. Mr. Vakil should know that abuse is not argument; and advertisement not qualification.

As for the matters of fact on which I sought to rectify Mr. Vakil's statements, I note that "he has no reply to any one of them." Thus:—

(a) His statement about the exclusive representation of commercial interests,—whatever he meant by the phrase—by the three gentlemen honoured by special mention, has been questioned by me, and he has no reply to that;

(b) The Vice-Chancellor's Committal to granting "2 representatives" to the Chamber as alleged by Mr. Vakil, has not materialised, since only one seat has been accorded under the Act to the Chamber. Mr. Vakil has no reply to that, nor to the point as to whether the Vice-Chancellor had so committed himself behind the back of his colleagues in the Committee.

(c) Mr. Vakil did not even appear in evidence before the Committe. He admits that, and the reason for the absence only indicates the degree of his real interest in the cause he claims to have at heart. If he was so enthusiastic for this privilege on behalf of the Chamber, if he was so cock-sure about securing that right by his exertions, could he not forego the voyage to England so long at least as to submit his evidence on behalf of the Chamber to that Committee?

(d) Mr. Davar's retirement was not claimed by "me" to be in favour of Mr. Haji specifically. But since Mr. Vakil has mentioned Mr. Davar's letter to one of the "leaders", I challenge Mr. Vakil to produce that letter or rather the entire correspondence between Mr. Davar and the "leader" in question to let the members of the Chamber judge for themselves as to whether Mr. Davar retired in any one's favour, and also Mr. Davar's sentiments in regard to Mr. Haji. I would, likewise, challenge Mr. Vakil to publish all the telegrams sent through such leaders to Mr. Haji at Delhi to show to the public what undue influence is at work to win an absent rival out of the contest.

(e) Mr. Haji's merits and claims are known to the commercial world, and Mr. Vakil's aspersions at this late hour in the day will not blind the commercial public to those claims. Mr. Vakil's own frantic efforts to get Mr. Haji to withdraw are eloquent testimony to the dread he has to contest with him. As for the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee, Mr. Vakil should address himself to his own authority, Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, as to the service of Mr. Haji—unofficial and unrewarded as it was,—in regard to the work of that Committee. And as for the Shipping Bills now awaiting the sanction of the Legislature, assuming them to be the result of the Mercantile Marine Committee as Mr. Vakil would imply, Mr. Haji has got them to the stage of a Select Committee at least. I would not take Mr. Vakil, in his present mood and role, to be a fair judge as to the significance of that achievement, but shall leave the Members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber to decide by their suffrages on Thursday next—Yours etc.,

VERBUM SAPIENTIS.

Bombay Feb. 26.

LATE DR. R. D. SHIRWALKAR

—:o:—

A meeting was held on Sunday last at the Saraswat Brahman Samaj on the occasion of the first anniversery observance of Dr. Shirwalkar, whose portrait was unveiled by Mr. G. S. Rajadhyaksha, I.C.S. Mr. S. G. Velinkor in the course of his speech said that Dr. Shirwalkar's childhood was spent at Malegaon. He was educated at Ratnagiri and passed his Matric. He graduated as Bachelor of Arts in 1910 and after passing Inter M.B.B.S in the First Class he went to England to become F.R.C.S. He was the first Indian to pass the M.S. Examination of London. He returned to India in 1920 and opened the 'Charak Clinic'. It was owing to his efforts that most of the Bombay Hospitals were now staffed by members of the independent Medical profession.

Dr. Deshmukh who spoke next said that Dr. Shirwalkar did not belong to a particular community. He was claimed by all communities.

Dr. Gadgil, Dr. Erulkar and Mr. Karande paid their humble tributes to the memory of their dear friend, after which the beautiful portrait drawn and presented to the Samaj by Mr. V. R. Talawdekar, was unveiled by the President amidst

SUN LIFE

Assurance Company of CANADA.

The Largest Purely Life Insurance Coy.

IN THE

BRITISH EMPIRE.

THE RECORD OF 1928.

Net Assurances in Force

Rs. 519,70,29,947

Increase over 1927
Rs. 112,03,43,153.

New Assurances Paid For

Rs. 120,88,88,733

Assets at December, 31st

Rs. 133,96,12,893

Increase over 1927
Rs. 26,97,94,339.

Surplus

Rs. 18,33,94,133

In addition—a Special Dividend to participating policyholders on Claims and Maturing policies ten years or more in force has been authorized for the year 1929.

1. Annual Cash Dividends on Endowment Policies (Deposit Option) average from

Rs. 27 to 37

per annum per Rs. 1,000 of Assurance.

2. Deposit Option of leaving with the Company Dividends and Proceeds of Policies at 5½% Compound Interest (Withdrawable at any time).

3. Investments in Indian Securities exceed Rs. 1,40,00,000.

4. Strict Supervision of every Investment by the Government of the Dominion of Canada.

A Tower of Strength.

Head Office for India, Burma and Ceylon:

CANADA BUILDING, HORNBY Rd., BOMBAY.

General Manager: The Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna, O.B.E.
Resident Secretary: Mr. L. Cooke.

	District Offices:	*Managers.*
Bengal,	12, Dalhousie Square East, Calcutta.	Mr. H. P. Lewis.
Bombay,	Canada Building, Home Street, Bombay.	,, H. Chamberlain.
Burma,	22, Merchant Street, Rangoon.	,, C. E. Gayton.
Ceylon,	Lloyds Building, Colombo	,, S. H. Barlow.
Eastern Bengal,	1, Wiseghat Rd., Dacca	,, J. H. F. Mitchell.
Madras,	New Mercantile Bank Building, Madras	,, W. Allan Eley.
Punjab & United Provinces.	Mela Ram Building, Charing Cross Rd., Lahore	,, Gowardhan Dass.

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Feb. 26.

B C RATE:—
T T 1/5 15/16
D D 1/5 31/32

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 31/32 15th March.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 Mail.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 15/16 April.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 29/32 May.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/32
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1-6 11/32 Feb/Mar.
Banks Buying 3 mos 1/6 5/16 April
NEW YORK:—
B. C. T T 275 1/4.
Banks Selling T T 275 1/4.
Banks Buying T T 274 1/4.
Banks Buying 3 months 268 1/2.
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 930
Banks Buying D D 940
Banks Buying 3 Mos 950
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 123 3/4.
Banks Buying 60 Days 120 3/4.
HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 135 1/2.
SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 172 1/2.
SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 155.
JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 91-1/8.
CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 4.85 9/32 25th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/6 11/16 26th inst.
Japan/London 1/10 9/32 26th inst.
London/Paris 124-20 25th inst.
London/Belgium 34.93 25th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.23 25th inst.
London/Italy 92.65 25th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.
Gold £4.4 11 1/4 23rd inst £4.4 11 1/4 26th inst.
Silver London Ready 25 13/16 23rd inst. 26 25th inst.
Silver London Forward 25 13/16 23rd inst. 26 1/16 25th inst.
Silver New York Ready 56 1/8 23rd inst. 56 5/8 25th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 5 9/32 per cent 23rd inst. 5 9/32 per cent 25th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 5 3/8 per cent 23rd inst. 5 3/8 per cent 25th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 8 p.c. Bank of England Rate 5-1/2 p.c.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 7-1/4 p.c. 2 mos 6-1/2 p.c. 6 mos 5.1/2 p.c. 12 mos 4.1/2 p.c.
Tone:—Tight.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay. Feb. 26.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 71-11.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 92/
4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 92
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 84/2.
4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96-4.
4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94/8
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99/8
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100/8
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933, Rs. 100-10.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 103-2.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1980 Rs. 101-2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1981 Rs. 102-2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103-2.
6-1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 108/
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 82-4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs 81-4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 81-4.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 109/4
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 109/8
Forward Rates 1st March Sett.
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 71-11-0
1945-55 Rs. 103-2-0.
Tone of Market.—Easier.

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, Feb. 26.

Linseed May 11-3-3
Linseed Sept. 11-8-3.
Wheat May. 8-7-3.
Wheat Sept. 8-4-0.

NEW INDIA
ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
„ Subscribed	„	3,56,05,275
„ Paid-up	„	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	„	1,27,80,246

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

Fire, Life, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car. — Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office,
Central Bank Building,
Esplanade Road,
General Manager R. J. DUFF

BOMBAY

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 26.

The local market opened at Rs. 360/12 for Broach A/M. delivery and ruled easy on account of absence of buying. There was some profit taking and prices declined to Rs. 359/12. Liverpool opened at a rise of 10 points and the market closed at 4-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M.	360
Broach J/A.	368
Oomra March	317/8
Oomra May	322
Bengal March	263
Bengal May	273

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 26.

May	230.60	—
Aug	229.00	—0.90

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, Feb. 26.

The noteable feature of to-day's trading was a rise of Rs. 3/ in the value of Broach A May delivery while March Bengal recorded a decline of Rs. 2/- per Candy. This widening of the difference shows that Broach A/M. is keeping firm under speculative activities influenced by higher New York advices. The tenders of Bengal Cotton will commence to be issued from the 1st of March against March contract and nobody is willing to accept. It is reported that 5,000 Bales Railway Receipts of Bengal Cotton are likely to be tendered on the first delivery day.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Bombay, Feb. 26.

		Rs. a. p.
KHADI.		
Textile	Per lb.	0 12 3
Century	„	0 12 0
Jacob	„	0 12 0
Toyo potdar	„	0 12 0
Moon	„	0 12 0
LONG CLOTH (full weight 34/40 In.		
Standard	Per lb.	1 0 3
Century 91 1/2 92-1/2		1 0 3
Century 6404-8705	„	1 0 6
Fazal (Mahal)	„	1 0 6
Phoenix	„	1 0 9
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	„	1 0 0
Manekji (Patangia)	„	1 0 0
Daud Sahib	„	0 15 9
Ganga Ghat	„	0 15 6
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No 5202 5303		
Rachael Mill	per lb.	1 0 6
David		1 0 6
Moon	„	1 0 9
Dinshaw Gaumukh		1 15 6
LONG CLOTH +Quality.		
Swan Finlay	„	1 0 0
Gold Mohor	„	0 15 9
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 in		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	0 15 3
Spring (Merchant)	„	0 15 3
Century (Bugle)	„	0 15 6
Apollo (Pyala)	„	0 15 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	„	0 15 6
Sakuntala	„	0 15 6
Maneckji (Kunda)	„	0 14 9
Rachael	„	0 15 0
Dinshaw Maharaja	„	0 15 0
Maher	„	0 15 6
Kachwa	„	0 15 0
LEPAD		
Spring	„	0 15 6
Textile	„	0 15 6
Century	„	0 15 6
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 1 0
Jacob		1 1 0
Century	„	1 1 0
Moon Mill	„	1 1 0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 0 0
Century	„	1 0 0
Jacob	„	1 0 0
Moon Mill	„	1 0 0
1386 Tata	Per Piece	2 14 6
MARKIN JAPAN.		
4488	„	13 0 0
3810	„	10 15 0
9898	„	10 15 0
9797	„	9 10 0
44600	„	9 8 0
BLACK CHECK		
5800 Sholapur	„	9 0 0
SALITA.		
Century	Per lb.	0 14 6
Spring (Merchant)	„	0 15 0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14.		
Kanta	per lb.	1 3 0
Kohinoor	„	1 3 0
Phoenix	„	1 3 0
Framji	„	1 2 6
DHOTI FITA CHIRMA. Yards 5 to 9		
Chhawani	per lb.	1 1 3
China	„	1 0 6
Moon	„	1 1 0
Phoenix	„	1 1 6
Maher	„	1 1 0
Simplex	„	1 0 6

OILS & CAKES.

Bombay, Feb. 26.

THE TATA OIL MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
EX GODOWN BOMBAY.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 565/- per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 550/- per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 120/- per ton.
Mowra Cake Ready Rs 50/- per ton.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Feb. 25.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	4-1/4 p.c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans	4-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	5-9/32 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	5-3/8 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	5-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	6-1/4 p.c.

STOCKS AND SHARES

Three and Half Per Cents Decline

GENERAL DECLINE IN SHARE VALUES

Bombay, Feb. 26.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Securities market has been very easy. 3½ per cent paper opened at Rs. 72/2 and closed at Rs. 71/11, a decline of nearly seven annas per cent. This has been mainly due to selling by some prominent investors and it is generally talked that some insurance companies and prominent

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Feb. 26.

Bombay Dyeing 880, 82, 83, 75, 76, 73.
Century 393, 93, 90, 86, 85, 83
Colaba 131, 30.
Crescent 425.
Fazul 746, 48, 45, 40, 36, 35, 32 33,
Indore 388,
Madhowji 45,
Nagpur 482, 81, 80.
New Great 225, 22.
Pearl 462, 60 57, 55, 56, 53.
Simplex 66, 65,
Swadeshi 433, 32, 31, 27,
Burma 788, 87, 88, 87, 86,
Hydro 1115, 18, 16, 11, 10, 5, 7,
Tram 147, 46,
Deff. 240, 42 36, 35, 33, 34, 32,
Ord. 69, 68-12, 8, 68, 67-8, 67-4
Bundi 21-2, 21, 20-12, 14,
Indian 335-10, 35, 33, 32, 30-10
Katni Ord. 227, 26, 25, 23, 22
Alcock 291, 92, 90, 83,

mill owners were liquidating their holdings Whatever may be, one thing seems certain that the market has been nearly loaded and it would be a difficult job for speculators to maintain present prices, the confidence is impaired and with tight money, prices are likely to decline further and prefer liquidating all holdings

Cotton mill shares opened at about unchanged rates after improving prices recorded a sharp decline on steadily increasing selling pressure. Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 880/- and soon advanced to Rs. 883/- but gave way to Rs. 874/- A rally of Rs. 2/- followed which was not sustained and closed at the lowest point of the day at Rs. 873/- Century shares opened at Rs. 392/- and after improving Re. 1/- declined to Rs. 386/- It showed a steadier tone and prices recovered from this low level to Rs. 387/- but again declined to Rs. 383/- Fazals opened at Rs. 746/- and were able to improve couple of points when selling pressure depressed prices Rs. 10/-. At this level prices fluctuated within a narrow range and finally closed at Rs. 733/- Pearls opened at Rs. 462/- and declined to Rs. 455/- Prices improved to Rs. 457 but closed at Rs. 453.

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

In this section Tata Steel shares were again hammered. Defds opened at Rs. 240/- and after showing an initial rise of Rs. 2/- prices declined and closed at the lowest with a weak undertone. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 69/- and declined to Rs. 67/4. Bombay Burmahs also suffered a sharp decline. Hydros opened very steady at Rs. 1115/- and after improving Rs. 3/- began to sag and closed at Rs. 1107/- after declining to Rs. 1105/- Cement shares were easy. Scindia were easy, in short there was no share which did not decline.

TRANSFER PREMIUMS.

Bombay Dyeing Rs. 5/10 Fazal Rs. 6/4 Pearl Rs. 3/12. Century Rs. 2/8. Tata Steel defds 1/4. Ordinary As. 8/- Tata Hydro Rs. 5/- Burmah Rs. 5/- Indian Cement Rs. 3/12 Alcock Rs. 3/-. Last days for transfer business and closing open interests in March Settlement are Wednesday and Thursday the 27th and 28th inst.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay. Feb. 26.

Ahmedabad Advance 100 10f 362 345.
Apollo 50 nil 5.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 2/8
Barsi (250) 20y 145
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 160
Bharat (250) 10y 76-4
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 170
Bombay Dyeing (200) 201 873-12.
Bombay Industrial (20) 5
Bradbury (250) Nil 160
Broach Fine Counts 250 nil 35
Century 100 20y 383-12.
Central India 100f 480.
Ceylon 100 nil 22.
Colaba Land Mill 100 100 130.
Coorla 100 7f 158/12
Crescent 100 9f 125.
Currimbhoy 250 nil 150.
David 250 nil 240
Dawn 250 a 15y 530.
E D Sassoon United Dfd 1 nil 0-8-6.
Ebrahim Pabany 200 7/8 191-14.
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 93-12.
Elphinstone 100 nil 7-8.
Fazulbhoy 250 433-733-12.
Finlay 100 10y 110.
Framjee Petit 1,000 nil 225
Gokak 100 2/8 1 125.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 1,000 100y 1725.
Indian Bleaching etc. 100 10f 228-12.
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75y 1270
Indore Malwa 100 13/12f 388-12.
Jamshed 250 nil 22/8
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000 100y 1600
Kastoorchand 50 nil 13-8.
Khandesh 1,000 50f 2400
Khatau Makanjee 100 nil 80.
Khisoor 10/ 13/0/6y 192-8.
Lakshmi Cotton 250 15f 1492-8.
Madho Rao Scindia 100 nil 8/8
Madhowji Dharamsi 100 nil 45.
Madras United 250 7/8i 450
Maneckjee Petit 1,000 20y 1100.
Mathradas 50 nil 20
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 73/12
Minerva 80 nil 78.
Morarji Goculdas 1,000 nil 1155.
Model Mills, Nagpur 250 nil 85
Mysore 50 5 plus 2f xd 166-4.
New City of Bombay 100 nil 85.
New Great Eastern 200 10y 222-8.
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 60
Pearl 210 19f 453-12.
Phoenix 100 20y 345
Premier 10 nil 6.
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 8/8
Sassoon and Alliance Silk 50 5/8y 64
Sholapur 1000 120f 5660
Simplex 250 nil 65.
Sir Shapurji Broacha 100 nil 10.
Swadesh 100 10f 427-8.
Swan Mills 25 nil 110
Tata Mills 25 nil 50.
Vishnu Cotton 500 401 2265.
Western India Spinning 1,000 50y 950

BANKS.

Bank of India 50-2 8f 98-4.
Baroda 500 0-8 78-8.
Central 250 0-8 22.
Eastern £5 4sh 91.
Imperial 500 40f xd 1405.
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 343-12.
Union 5-4 3-11.
P. & O. Bank £10 10f 129

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10 0-8 4f 20-14.
Central India Mining 9.
Gwalior Cement 70 10y 101-4.
Indian Cement 220 nil 330-10.
New Indian Assurance 5 1y 21-8.
Katni Cement Ord, 100 10 830.
Punjab Cement 100 nil 13-2.
Shahabad Cement 100 7y 160
Shivrajpur 10 2 11-8 21.
United Cement 100 6y 92.

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 31/11/6f 815.
Amritsar Patti 100 8/10/6f 127-8.
Central Portland 98-8.
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6i 98
Gujarat 100 2/4/2f 97
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6y 92
Larkhana 100 1f 87
Mandra Bhon 90 1/15/2f 71.
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 10-9.
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4/3i 84
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2/6/9f 91.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/3 96.
Sind Light 100 5/7 140
Tapti Valley 671-4.
Upper Sind 100 nil 84-8.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKING.

Ahmedabad Electric 100 6/8y 133-12 x. d.
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y 138-1.
Andhra Valley Ordy. 10,000 565.
Bombay Tramway Ord 50 2-8i 146-4.
Tata Hydro Electric 1,000 40f 1107-8.
Tata Power O 1,000 nil 481-4.
Karachi Electricity 100 2/4i 145.
Poona Electricity 100 7y 133/12

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80+20y 1185
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 330
Manmad Manufacturing 250 20y 27-8.
New Berar 500 70y 900.
New Mofussil 400 30y 505.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 410
Volkart U. P. 500 30y 487/8

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

R. I. G. Insurance 10 nil 5.
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 50
Empire of India Life 100 30/52 2050.
Jupiter General Insurance Ordy. 11 nil 10-12
New India Assurance 5 1y 21-8.
Oriental Government Securities Life 100 100d 2100.
Vulcan 10 0/8/0y 7
Industrial & Prudential 6 0/5/0y 11

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 100 nil 283-12.
Attock Oil 1 nil 35.
Belapur Co. 50 nil 18.
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P. Paid 200 40y 510.
Bombay Steam Co Ordy, 250 12/8y 221-4.
Bombay Uganda 80 nil 32.
B Burma T Corporation 125 786-4.
Do. Contributory 50 12f 281-4.
British Burma Petroleum 81 0/4/0 4-12.
Burma Corp. 10 As 6-4-1 12
Jost Engineering 50 54-12/8 187/8
Kemp 200 15 197-8.
Mackenzie Saw Mills 100 213-8.
Port Canning, 1,000 45 620.
Scindia Steam 11-7.
Tata Construction 30 4y 52-8.
Tata Iron (ord) 55 1y 67-4.
Tata Iron (def) 59 nil 232-8.
Bombay Telephone 50 1y 55-8.

DEBENTURES.

Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94-8.
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 105
Bombay Telephone 50 1y 54/8
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F. T.) 15
Kohinoor Mills T 7 103.
Tata Hydro B. 8 110/14.
Tata Steel B 7 p.c. £104
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c.; 103
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c. £103.
Andhra Valley 7 1/2 p.c £103.
Andhra Valley B 8 109/6
Apollo Mills B. 7.8 F. T. 100.

BULLION MARKET

The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association, Ltd.)

SILVER.

Bombay, Feb. 26.

London Ready 26/-
London Forward 26/1
America Cent 56/8
China Opening 2/6/13, Closing 2/6/14
Ready 58/13
Magh Opening 58/10, Highest 58/13
Lowest 58/9 6 p.m. 58/13
Falgune Opening 58/15, Highest 59/2
Lowest 58/14 6 p.m. 59/2
Tejimundi /12/-
Chiatra Opening 59/2 Highest 59/5
Lowest 59/15 6 p.m. 5 9/5
Tejimundi 1/2.

GOLD.

Bombay, Feb. 26.

Ready 21/10/6
Magh 21/9/3
Falgune 21/7/9
National City 21/12
N. Manordass 21/11/6
N. Motilal 21/10/6

Tone of Silver.—Dull. China bought. Large amount of business has been done America offered silver after fixing. Reaction towards full possible after the rise.

ROOM RATE

Bombay, Feb. 26.

Bengal 268 March
Bengal 276 May
Broach 360 A. M.
Brouch 368 J. A.
Umra 319 March
Umra 323 May

SPOT RATES.

Bengal, Feb. 26.

Bengal	280	275	267	260
Sindh	282	277	269	262
Punjab	278	273	265	258
Rajputana	280	275	267	260
Broach	—	—	370	365 360
Umra No. 3	329	324	318	308 —
C. P. No. 1	349	344	338	328 —
C. P. No. 2	339	334	328	318 —
Khandesh	—	—	297	287 —

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Feb. 26.

100	K. Devchand & Co. Ellichpur	303
100	Do Ellichpur	325½
100	Down Mill Palej	374½
100	Volkart Bros Khamgaon	303
100	Do Chopda	238
100	Toymankwa Barwaha	285
100	Do Mahuva	285
100	Do Amraoti	290
100	Nissoo & Co Nagpur	318
100	Langli & Co. Amraoti	258
100	Japan T. & Co. Indore	298
100	Do Hingoli	295
100	Colaba Land Mill Sangli	375
100	Do Broachold	315
100	A Damodar & Co, C. P. No. I	326
100	Do Jaora	296
100	E. Spinner & Co. Dhulia	240
100	Ralli Bros Malkapur	245
100	Do Khandesh	288

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Feb. 26.

3 Months Discounts 5 9/32 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 5-3/8 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5-1/2 per cent
Money Call 7-1/2 per cent.
One month 6-1/2 per cent.
Three months 6 per cent.
Six months 5 per cent.
Twelve months 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 8 per cent.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Feb. 26.

The Market has ruled quiet to-day with the following closing quotations:—
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/9 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 8/4 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment. February Rs. 8/3/9. per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment March Rs. 8/5/3 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment. June Rs. 8/3/6 per cwt F. B. H.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 8/1/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment. Octo-Dec. Rs. 8/3/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—
Shipment. Feb.-March. Rs. 8/5/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment. March Rs. 8/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Tone:—Quiet.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 26.

Wheat	3,066	Cwts.
Linseed	2,478	„
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	2,460	„
Gingellyseeds	4,779	„
Poppyseed	11	„
Groundnuts	27,004	„
Castorseed	22,571	„
Rice	5,890	„
Myrabollams	4,295	„
Cottonseed	21,795	„
Mowraseed	2	„
Gram	713	„
Joowar	2,943	„
Maize	121	„
Bajree	1,978	„
Coal	1,529	Tons.

OIL SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Feb. 26.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 54/- Highest Rs. 54/1/6 Lowest Rs. 53/9/6 Closing Rs. 5/11/10.
Cottonseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 4/11/9 Highest Rs. 4/12 Lowest Rs. — Closing Rs. 4/11/10 1/2.
Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 54/- Highest Rs. 54/2 Lowest Rs. 53/15 Closing Rs. 54/-.
Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 56/8 Highest Rs — Lowest Rs. 56/3/3 Closing Rs. 56/4.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from New York dated 25th inst:—
March Highest 20.31 (at about the close lowest) 19.98 (at the opening) New York Market advanced on short covering. Less for sale.
Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:
8-50 p.m:—"Spot Houses is buying old crop; trade report good."
"Speculators showing more interest new crop owing to bad weather delaying preparations."
Hornby Hemelryk:—"Simon American mills selling 25 per cent over production."
Reuter:—"Market opened firm on higher Liverpool advices and advanced further on covering by shorts and Trade buying."
Norden & Co.:—"Steady trade absorption reducing supplies contracts; expect higher."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Feb. 25.

March	20.29+.32
May	20.32+.20
July	20.03+.30
October	19.82+.22
December	19.71+.19
Middling Spot	20.55+.30

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Feb. 25.

March	19.46+.24
May	19.70+.22
Middling Spot	19.37+.37

New York. 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

March	20.01
May	20.12
July	19.83

NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 25.

New York. 11-45 a.m.

March	20.11
May	20.20
July	19.92

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Feb. 25.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	35,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	11,000

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 25.

Scinde, Fully Good	7.25
Scinde, Fine	7.50
Scinde, Superfine	7.75
Bengal, Good	7.00
Bengal, Fully Good	7.25
Bengal, Fine	7.50
Oomra, Good	7.60
Oomra, Fully Good	7.90
Oomra, Fine	8.20
Broach, Fully Good	8.80
Broach, Fine	9.05
Broach Superfine	9.30

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 25.

February	—
March	17.59—.04
April	—
May	18.08+.06
June	—
July	18.38—.01
August	—
September	—
October	18.49—.01
November	18.67+.07
December	18.67+.08
January	—
February	—
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	18.25+.10

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 25.

	Opening	Closing.
February		10.23—.03
March	10.25	10.25—.02
April		10.30—.02
May	10.38	10.37—.02
June		10.37—.02
July	10.40	10.40—.02
August		10.36—.02
September		10.32—.01
October	10.28	10.28—.01
November		10.26
December		10.26—
January	10.23	10.25—.01
February		10.25—
Middling Spot		10.54—.02

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Feb. 25.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Coton	50

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	1928-29	1927-28
F. P. Bales Receipts to date 25-2-29	8143000	7071000
Receipts Yesterday 25-2-29	35000	10000
Exports to date 25-2-29	5962000	5176000
Stock at Ports 23-2-29	2044000	2142000
Stock Interior Towns 23-2-29	937000	1023000
Stock Liverpool 22-2-29	1030000	778000
Visible Supply 23-2-29	5192000	5186000
Quantity in Sight 23-2-29	18167000	11692000

CENTRAL BANK'S CREDITABLE WORK

Successful Fight Against Heavy Odds

—:o:—

PROPOSED BANKING COMMITTEE WELCOMED

Sir Pheroze Sethna's Speech

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Central Bank of India Ld. which generally is disposed of in a few minutes took nearly three hours on Tuesday owing to the attitude of two shareholders, viz., Mr. P. D. Shamdasani and Mr. Fakirji Cowasji of Karachi heckled the chairman, Sir Pheroze Sethna, with various questions in regard to the management of the bank. The majority of the shareholders lost their patience and were utilised for lengthening the speeches for ten minutes. At last they got excited and requested the chairman to put the resolution of which he had moved from the chair, viz adoption of the report, to vote, which he did after making a lengthy statement in regard to the sound management and unquestionable stability of the Bank which was very much applauded.

The report of the Board of Directors for the year ending 31st December stated as follows:—

The net profit for the year ended 31st December 1928, including the sum of Rs. 3,36,863-1-11, brought forward from previous year's account, amount to Rs. 18,89,786-15-4.

An Ad-Interim Dividend was paid for the half-year ended 30th June 1928, at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, free of Income-Tax on 6,72,528 Shares Rs. 6,72,528-0-0.

Amount utilized writing off part of the depreciation on Bank's Investments in Government Paper and other Gilt-edged Securities Rs. 3,50,000-0-0.

Amount provided for Income-Tax and Super-Tax Rs. 75,000-0-0.

DISPOSAL OF BALANCE.

The Balance of Rs. 7,92,258-15-4 the Directors now propose to dispose of as follows:

To pay a Final Dividend for the half-year endtd 31st December, 1928 at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, free of Income-Tax, i. e., annas eight per share on 6,82,528 (making 6 per cent per annum for the whole year) which will utilize Rs. 3,36,264-0-0.

To carry forward to next year's account Rs. 4,55,994,-15-4.

Rs. 18,89,786 15-4.

NORMAL PROFITS.

The bank's profits for the year were normal. In view of the heavy fall in the values of the Bank's Investments in Gilt-edged Securities, a sum of Rs. 3,50,000/- was utilized out of this year's profits towards depreciation and the Directors regret they are unable to declare a dividend for the year at a higher rate than 6 per cent.

During the greater part of the year under report Mr. Masani was in charge of affairs. The Directors have recorded appreciation of his services and regret that for personal reasons he resigned his office.

One of the Directors, the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha Wacha, resigned during the year. The Directors have placed on record their appreciation of his valuable services.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

Hon Sir Pheroze Sethna in moving the adoption of the report said:

It is true that the year 1928 was one when the Bank Rate ruled high and there was a fair trade demand for money. Had we been able to employ all our spare funds to meet the trade demands we undoubtedly would have made larger profits than what we have actually done. But unfortunately the Central Bank in this respect labours under a very serious disadvantage. Due to activities in certain quarters, the Central Bank has to keep on the alert and be constantly prepared for sudden demands to almost the full extent of its demand liabilities, as did also happen during the year under report in March last in Bombay and in July last at Calcutta. These demands necessitate, therefore, the maintenance of more than an average cash balance on hand that must mean loss of interest, and the investment of a considerable portion in gilt-edged securities that give a relatively lower return than that which is realised in trade demands.

FALL IN GOVT. SECURITIES.

The policy of 'Safety First' requires, as already stated, the investment of most of our demand liabilities in gilt-edged securities. While looking primarily to the security of the depositors, we needs must face market fluctuations, as we have had to do during the past year. The Bank holds more than Rs. 8 crores worth of gilt-edged securities and that a fall of even one per cent would mean a depreciation of Rs. 8 to 9 lacs. The fall in Government Securities during 1928, as you all know, was heavy, but it is considered by many to be temporary and it will not be surprising if in the course of the current half year the depreciation gets considerably reduced. It is for this reason that instead of looking upon this depreciation as a permanent set-back, we have deemed it fit to make provision for it by transferring a like amount from the Reserve Fund to a Contingency Fund with a view to restoring this amount to our Reserve Fund with improvement in prices, which we hope is not distant.

DOUBTFUL DEBTS.

The next item that calls for an explanation is that of "Doubtful Debts." The past year has been particularly difficult for the Bank. The list of our loans and advances has been revised by the Auditors with great stringency. This provision is not for clean advances which seem doubtful of recovery, but the amount represents the approximate difference between the market values of securities, and the book debts in certain accounts which is principally due to the present depression in the values of such securities.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Now coming to the Profit and Loss Account, I must admit that our ratio of expenses to profits is perhaps high in comparison to other Banks. This is due to the expenses of our 22 Upcountry Branches which do not contribute proportionate amounts towards our earnings.

During the last year every effort was made to reduce our establishment and other charges, and I assure the shareholders that everything is being done to minimise our expenses.

FALL IN DIVIDEND.

The Directors regret that owing mainly to the unavoidable heavy depreciation in the values of the securities the rate of dividend this year is lower and may be equally low for some time to come.

MR. MASANI'S WORK.

As stated in the Report sent out to the shareholders, Mr. R. P. Masani acted as Manager during the major portion of the year. He endeavoured to do all he could to improve the earning capacity of the Bank and the results of his endeavours can best be judged after sufficient time has elapsed. Towards the end of the year Mr. Masani considered it necessary on personal grounds to resign his position as Manager and the Board had no alternative but to accept his resignation which they did with regret. The Board also regret that the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha Wacha resigned his seat on the Board mainly because he could not agree with the majority of the Directors in accepting the resignation of Mr. Masani.

We are glad to notice from the activities manifested by our new Finance Member, the Hon'ble Sir George Schuster, that he has taken up seriously the question of Indian Banking, and that a Committee is to be appointed to study the banking conditions of the country and to suggest ways and means for its progress and development. We sincerely welcome such a move, as it will be a preliminary step to the re-introduction of the Reserve Bank Bill. Let us hope that it will help to eliminate differences of opinion that existed last year when the Reserve Bank Bill was introduced, discussed and withdrawn in the Assembly.

Our Textile Industry has been in a bad way for some time past and the situation during the year under report instead of improving got worse owing to dispute between Capital and Labour. For nearly six months our spinning and weaving Mills stopped working, resulting in an estimated loss of more than Five Crores to the country besides facilitating a large import of foreign textile goods to the detriment of our own textile trade. The report is not yet out of the Fawcett Committee appointed by Government to investigate the mattersin dispute and to suggest ways and means to foster better relations between Capital and Labour, but we all fervently hope that some satisfactory solution will be found in the near future, for the prosperity of the Bombay Presidency as a whole depends in such a large measure on the state of the Cotton Mill Industry amongst us

In this connection let me express the hope that the Public Safety Bill, which is before the Legislature at the present moment does pass into Law. This Bill, as originally drafted and introduced at the Simla Sessions in September last, was certainly objectionable. In its present altered form when it becomes an Act we may well expect that it will prove a means of preventing some disturbances of the kind which unfortunately were so rampant some time back in Bombay and in other parts of India.

We must also welcome the Trade Disputes Bill which, besides guarding the legitimate rights and privileges of labour, will help industrial enterprises of the country by protecting capital against strikes on trivial or imaginary grounds without sufficient notice. Trouble betwee Capital and Labour, no doubt, exists throughout the world, but labour on our side being less educated and not under the proper control of well-organized trade unions, is easily led astray and suffers much in consequence. The Trade Disputes Acts in other countries have proved very helpful and there is no reason why a similar Act should not prove equally beneficial in India.

EXCHANGE RATIO.

I will not take up your time by referring at any length to the question of the Exchange Ratio. In view, however, of our industrial and economic conditions, it will not be surprising to see this question re-opened once again in the Legislatures. In fact the ball has been set rolling. Less than a week ago we read of the formation at Lahore of what is known as the Punjaub Currency Association. This body, we are glad to find, includes prominent Europeans as well. It is not a sign of weakness but of strength on their part to admit their mistake if they are now satisfied that the correct ratio should be not 1/6 but 1/4, and let us hope similar Associations will be formed of important commercial groups, Indian and European, in other Provinces as well which will bring pressure to bear upon Government and that the New Finance Member will reopen the question and consider it dispassionately having in mind nought else but the country's best interests.

THE INDIAN INSTITUTE OF BANKERS.

The Indian Institute of Bankers, as you all know, was established last year and has been doing useful work in the interests of those concerned with Indian Banking, and our thanks are due to Sir Basil Blackett, Sir Norcott Warren and Sir Norman Murray for taking so active an interest in its formation. It is left now to those directly connected with Banks to take advantages of the facilities offered by the Institute for higher study and deeper knowledge of banking and I would earnestly recommend the staffs of all the Banks in India to join the Institute and thereby improve their future prospects

Sir Shapurji Billimoria, also in an eloquent speech how securities flucknated in the market. Sometimes a Security of a-lacs appreciated five times in a few months and the bank management which had advanced the loan was not applauded at all. He assured the meeting that the loans were always advanced after keeping a fair margin by the bank and there were grounds for apprehension.

Mr. Motilal Kanji seconded the proposition. Mr. Fakirji Cowasji and Mr. P. D. Shamdasani asked certain questions which the chairman replied to the satisfaction of the meeting.

The report was adopted, dividend as recommended by the directors was approved. The appointment of Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy as director was approved and Mr. Motilal Kanji and Mr. Mathradas Vasanji were reelected directors for the ensuing year. Messrs. A.F. Fergusson and Co. and Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co. were appointed auditors.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

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ARREST OF ANDHRA LEADERS

—:o:—

MADRAS COUNCILLORS' PROTEST

ADJOURNMENT MOTION LOST

MADRAS, Feb. 25.

The action of the City police in arresting the Andhra leaders on the eve of the Simon Commission's arrival in Madras formed the subject matter of a series of interpellations in the Madras Legislative Council which opened to-day. Sir Mahomed Osman, the Police Member, maintained that the arrests were based on reliable reports that the persons concerned were likely to commit a breach of peace. He added that neither the arrest nor the release of the Andhra leaders was made with the knowledge or the orders of the Government.

After question time Mr. P. C. Venkatapathi Razu, the newly elected Leader of the Congress Party, moved an adjournment motion to discuss the unwarranted and illegal arrests of Andhra leaders by the City police on the 17th February under Section 151 C. P. C.

The Law Member said that since the arrest and release had taken place already there was no urgency.

The President ruled the motion urgent having regard to the fact that the arrests had been made under Section 151 and there was probability of similar action being taken any day by the Government. He fixed this afternoon for a discussion of the motion.

Answering an interpellation regarding the issue of Government advertisements to newspapers, the Home Member stated that orders had been passed to the effect that these should be given without distinctions of political views.

Major Artlee was present at question time in the visitors' gallery.

The adjournment motion of Mr. Venkatapathi Razu to discuss the illegal and unwarranted arrest of some Andhra leaders including Mr. Konda Venkatapiah and Mr. Swami Naidu, M. L. C., by the City police on the 17th instant on the eve of the Simon Commission's arrival in Madras was negatived by 49 votes against 35 registered in favour of the motion. The Justiciites voted "en bloc" with the Government.—A. P.

TO STRANGLE GERMANY

—:o:—

TERMS OF SECRET TREATY

LONDON, Feb. 25.

The Amsterdam newspaper "Utreches Dagblad" publishes the terms of the Franco-Belgian Treaty providing for one power placing at the other's disposal its army in case of attack or war with Germany or any Power supported by Germany. The Treaty covers not only the Rhine Frontier where perhaps it might be said that the French and Belgium interests are somewhat allied but all the Frontiers of both the countries. The Treaty in the first instance will be valid for 25 years.

The German Press strongly criticises this pact pointing out how it is in accord with the French policy of strangling Germany.—Free Press Beam Service.

Paris.—There has been a slight setback to Marshall Foch's progress. His lung has again been inflamed, indicating that the critical stage of his illness has not yet passed.—Reuter.

Under the Clock

BY TWINKLE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY, 27, 1929

The "Evening News of India" is thinking aloud. In a penitent mood it says: "Newspapers in India which have accepted Sir John Simon's ruling that all official Memoranda submitted to the Statutory Commission should be treated as confidential have been labouring under a double handicap." The Nationalist Press was for a "terms" race and no handicaps. Even now, it is not too late for Bori Bunder (Junior) to scratch itself from the Simon stakes.

* * * *

According to it "the Government of India, the Provincial Governments and the Chairman of the Commission must, between them share the blame." Why not Bori Bunder oracle also? This reminds me of the characteristic attitude of the street urchin who throws a stone and cries out when it falls on its own head.

* * * *

Bori Bunder has sown the wind and has to reap the whirlwind! It was its own representative that threw all journalistic etiquette to the winds and carried tales against his comrade of the Associated Press. Sir John Simon, shrewd lawyer as he is, used the opportunity admirably for gagging the mouths of all. However I pity the "Times" that it did not get even the ordinary immunity for all its labours!

* * * *

The twentieth century has run one-fourth of its career in the sand-glass. It has seen many revolutions. Kingdoms and thrones have crashed down like packs of cards, much to the delight of some of the children of Allah. "Kranti" (revolution) is in the air, and "He that has Made the World" alone knows what this sinful world of ours has in store for the remaining three-fourths of this eventful century.

* * * *

A new weekly is being published from Erode. Its title is "Revolt". The Madras Government must be simply trembling in their shoes at the weekly thunderbolts of this weekly. Look at its programme. Under the caption "What does the 'Revolt' revolt against?" it gives twenty reasons. Some of these causes of revolt may be quoted here:—

* * * *

"The 'Revolt' revolts against the bended knee and the upraised hand."

"It revolts against both Heaven and Hell, both God and Satan."

"It revolts against the toleration of man's unchastity and intoleration of woman's."

* * * *

When it revolts against either bended knee or the upraised hand, it is presumed it is in favour of folded hands and a stiff straight kick with the foot.

* * * *

It revolts against both Heaven and Hell, both God and Satan. O Lord, O Satan, what are we coming to? Since it has no liking for heaven or hell, it is paving the way to purgatory for all. It will be now overcrowded, just as an inter class on a railway generally is more overcrowded than the third or first class.

* * * *

Sir Mackenzie Franks, the ex-G. O. C. of the U. P. District, is shedding the lustre of his knowledge of things Indian, before the audiences of benighted Britain. But for these modern "subjantawalas" Britain and Europe would think that Indians were merely cannibals one and all. He does not however go so far. He is generous to admit that the north is "occupied by warlike tribes and the south by the aborigines who live on tree-tops like monkeys." Many thanks, O ye Sir M. Franks, for your frank utterance! It is with the aid of such "Know-alls" that Britain has conquered more than half the uncivilised world!

* * * *

But if India is so backward as the gallant Knight tries to paint it, what about plain-speaking Britishers like Mrs. Besant who once said that when Indians were steeped in civilisation, so to say, two thousand years ago, the Britishers were going about in Nature's garb or at the most clad in the beautiful "dress" of the leaves of world! 'Verb. Sap'.

* * * *

Husband (testily, after going down badly at bridge): "You might have guessed I had no heart, partner."

Wife: "Quite; but I thought you had a brain, darling!"

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

—:o:—

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the Notice appearing in the Public Notification Column.

Mails for Colombo, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan per S. S. "Naldera" will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m. on Friday the 1st March 1929.

PROF. KELLOCKS' LECTURE.

Prof. James Kellock, of Wilson College, will speak upon the topic, "Spending: A Talk about the use of money." to-day at 7 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hall of the Nagpada Neighbourhood House Bellasis and New Nagpada Roads, Byculla.

AFRICAN MAIL SERVICE.

"Karoa:—The B. I. S. N Cy's mail steamer Karoa will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Duroan, with mails, a general cargo and passengers."

ITALIAN MAIL SERVICE.

"Aquileia:—the M. Italiana Mail Steamer Aquileia will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Genoas with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

Cline Line Steamer "Clan Mackenzie" left Suez, outwards, on the evening of 22nd inst.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Morea" with the mails from Bombay of the 16th instant arrived at Port Said at 9 a.m. on the 25th instant and left there at 1 p.m. the same day.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

—:o:—

SPRING MEETING—1ST DAY

SELECTIONS—BY "SENEX."

THE PALI HILL PLATE. Div. I.—3-15 P.M.

WHITE GOLD	1
YOUNG HILAL	2
INDIA	3

THE MELTON PLATE.—3-45 P.M.

KARIM KHAN	1
HASHIM	2
SABHANOOR	3

THE SWINDON PLATE.—4-15 P.M.

TINDER GEE	1
THE TYPHOON	2
PRINCE ARTHUR	3

THE ST. PATRICK'S HANDICAP.—4-45 P.M.

CORLYN	1
SERMON	2
NEWARK	3

THE CHEVELEY HANDICAP.—5-15 P.M.

METRICAL	1
WELL COPPED	2
WRIGLEY'S GUM	3

THE LEOPARDSTOWN PLATE.—5-45 P.M.

QUICK TOY	1
CUL DE SAC	2
WILLIAM'S MOUNT	3

THE PALI HILL PLATE. Div. II.—6-15 P.M.

NAJMAT AE SHARQ	1
AKRAM	2
NOORA	3

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, Feb. 26.

Silver Ready	26 0 0
Higher	Unchanged
Silver Forward	26 1 0
Higher	Unchanged

Tone of Market: Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES:

Bombay, Feb. 26.

1st Settlement	58 11 0
2nd Settlement	59 2 0
3rd Settlement	59 5 0

LIVERPOOL

Liverpool Feb. 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Futures Market ruled very strong to-day a strong coverings, trade buyin and some Bull supoprt. The market opened at a rise of 10 points in response to evernight New York higher quotation. The seriens closed at a rise of 18 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 26 inst.

Messrs J. H. Sprangman & Co: Think well of following advance.

Messrs. Reiss Brothers: "Liquidation about complete; One more interest genrally. Sentiment incluals towards Bullish."

BOMBAY EDITOR TO BE COMMITTED TO SESSIONS

—:o:—

High Court Grants Mr. Kadilkar's Revision Application

MAGISTRATE TO MAKE INQUIRIES

The Hon. Justices Patker and Mirza on the Appellate Side of the High Court quashed the Chief Presidency Magistrate's decision to try the sedition case against Mr. Khadilkar, editor of Marathi daily "Nawa-Kal" and directed that Magistrate should proceed with preliminary enquiry with a view to commit him to Sessions.

Their Lordships observed that in view of the large circulation of the paper the alleged offence would be a serious one. This was, therefore, a fit case to be committed to Sessions.

At the same time, their Lordships observed, they did not lay it down as a general principle that every case of sedition under section 124A should be committed to Sessions. On the other hand, the Magistrate should not shirk his responsibility by committing to Sessions cases in which the offence could be adequately punished by him.

In the present case, however, in view of the gravity of the alleged offence, their Lordships directed the Magistrate to proceed with the preliminary enquiry and commit him to the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

The sedition charge against the accused is in connection with an article under the caption "Bombay riots and Bolshie Bill" in the "Nawa Kal" of February 9.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Advocate, instructed by Mr. B. G. Kher, Solicitor, and Mr. K. F. Nariman, appeared for the accused.

Latest Cotton Quotations.

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service).

NEW YORK MAY.

	Feb. 26.
Previous Closing Rate	20.32
Today's Opening Rate	20.42
Difference	plus .10
To-day's Closing Rate	20.36
Difference	plus .04

LIVERPOOL

Previous Closing Rate	10.37
To-day's Opening Rate	10.47
Difference	plus .10
To-day's Closing Rate	10.55
Difference	plus .18
Broach Expectations	360

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Bombay Chronicle

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The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY, 27, 1929

AN ABOMINABLE CUSTOM

Two valuable pamphlets have recently been published on the custom of dedicating girls to temples; one, entitled "Prostitution under Religious Customs", written by Mr. P. G. Naik of the Bombay Social Service League and published by the Bombay Vigilance Association, and the other, entitled "Dedication of Girls to Gods" and published by the Naik-Maratha Mandal, Dadar. Between themselves the two pamphlets deal with the system of Devadasis exhaustively and deserve to be read by all those interested in social and religious reform in general and in the eradication of the Devadasi custom in particular. Under this custom young girls of certain communities are dedicated, willingly or unwillingly, to certain temples, are put through a sort of marriage ceremony, after which they are regarded as being wedded to the temples and therefore incapable of being married in the usual way, and are expected to serve the temples with their offerings of music and dancing. In consideration of such service the families of the dedicated girls are assigned some lands and other allowances which would be forfeited if the girls ceased their service. Three springs of evil may be noted here. First, the castes which are willing to provide girls for dedication generally live on the gains of prostitution and the dedicated girl can rarely escape the baneful influence of their environment. Secondly, the inability of the girls to marry because of the fiction of their being once for all wedded to the temples strengthens the temptation to prostitution. And, finally, the girls' obligation to remain dedicated as a condition of the gifts of land to their families is an effective hindrance to any possible escape from their immoral bondage. In this connection the Naik-Maratha Mandal's pamphlet observes: "When the Inam Commission was appointed by our British Government in the sixties of the last century, sanads which were issued by preceding rulers in the names of dedicated prostitutes, were allowed to be enjoyed by them and their descendants, in consideration of their temple services they were called upon to render. Thus Government is indirectly responsible for continuing the custom. If the British authorities had then realised the enormity of the custom, they were sure to discontinue the inams, as the contract they implied was extremely immoral."

But now at least the enormity of the custom should be patent both to the Government and the public. The custom encourages prostitution directly and indirectly, advertises it in public temples, and degrades the temples and the religion which the Devadasis are supposed to serve. If the Government and the public do not combine to abolish the custom, they would stand self-condemned before the world. Social reformers and reform institutions should educate the public and, in particular, the trustees and priests of temples into the conviction that the very idea of marrying girls to temples is an abomination and that the custom of dedication must be abolished root and branch. It may be noted in this connection that there is no Shastric text whatsoever which in any way countenances such a shameful custom. It is also the duty of Government to help the public in this matter with effective legislation. The public cannot do much against an ancient custom, nurtured in superstition without legal sanctions. The Mysore State has set a good example in this matter by disallowing Devadasis' services in all temples in the State and by allowing the families of the Devadasis to retain their grants without the obligation of temple-service originally attached to the grants. A milder measure was but a few days ago passed by the Madras Legislative Council. But the time has come, if it did not long ago, when the Assembly should take up the question seriously and undertake legislation that would effectually and completely abolish the abominable custom of advertising prostitution under the guise of religion.

SHARP REACTION.

—:o:—

The ruinous effects of the eighteen pence ratio are by now so patent and are writ so large on the industrial situation in the country that a sharp reaction against it has already set in and some of its staunchest supporters now confess themselves to have been undeceived. It will be remembered that in December last a deputation of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the Indian Merchants' Chamber, headed by Mr. H. H. Sawyer, Vice-President of the European Chamber, impressed upon the Governor of Bombay that the principal cause of the industrial unrest in Bombay was "the exchange and currency policy of the Government of India." Since then a number of Indian Merchants' Chambers and not a few European merchants have expressed a similar opinion. We are not surprised, therefore, to learn that dissatisfaction in the Punjab against the higher ratio has reached a climax and has shown itself in the formation of a body called the "Punjab Currency Association" to wage war against the ratio till the old one is restored. It is interesting to note that the provisional committee of the Association includes men like Lala Harkishanlal, ex-Minister of the Punjab, Sir Willoughby Carey, ex-Chairman of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Mr. G. V. Lewis and Mr. Owen Roberts, M. L. A. The Association proposes to collect incontestable facts and figures in proof of the mischief wrought by the new ratio to educate the public and to compel Government to reconsider their currency policy. Similar Associations were started in our own Presidency a few weeks before the new ratio was inflicted upon the country. They have since been dormant, if alive. It is time they were revived. Indian businessmen will do well to learn from their British rivals the art of judiciously blending business and politics.

ANOTHER SECRET TREATY?

—:o:—

One of the aims of the Great War, which was waged to end all wars, was to abolish secret diplomacy. All covenants between nations were to be open ones and were to be arrived at openly. But though the League of Nations exists and its members are supposed to be shunning all secret agreements, not a year passes without the exposure of some secret understanding between one group of Powers directed against another. The latest of these exposures is that of a Franco-Belgian secret treaty which is alleged to be for mutual help in the event of war, France and Belgium considering Germany, Holland and Italy to be their potential adversaries. There are, of course, the inevitable denials from Paris and Brussels and the text of the Treaty published by the Dutch paper is picturesquely described as being "a fantastic forgery" and "entirely apocryphal." The Dutch paper, however, claims that the authenticity of the terms of the alleged treaty is guaranteed. Here we shall leave the matter. Whether the revelations have any basis or not, the existence of such treaties is not inconsistent with the hypocritical attitude of the European Powers towards disarmament.

ADULT FRANCHISE

The Corporation has summarily thrown out the resolution recommending adult franchise for the Municipal elections and even the amendment to refer the resolution to the Law and Procedure Committee. In doing so that body has only acted up to its reputation for undiscriminating conservatism. Besides, rich and superior people do not willingly share their wealth or power with common folk. They would rather take from the latter their toil and their taxes and use both for "civic amenities". As for mass education, "No funds". And the next argument of the educated City Fathers is: "No education, no extension of the franchise." It must be admitted that the masses at present are too ignorant to be equal to such a clever dodge. But they will yet see it through. They can do it sooner if the supporters of franchise reform help them. For the present we can say at least this about the masses that, ignorant as they are or rather are suffered to remain, they are wise enough to know what is good for them and who are their real friends just as well as the classes know what is good for themselves. And that is precisely why the classes fight shy of sharing the franchise with them.

MENACE TO INDIAN FILM INDUSTRY.

A Warning From America.

—:o:—

(BY BLANCHE WATSON).

Many are the "Chronicle" paragraphs that call for comment on the part of an interested observer miles away from India; but it is the controversy over the merits and demerits of the Khaddar industry and the matter of imported, and particularly, American films, that has the greatest interest for the writer just now.

The letter signed "Danger Signal" written by one who says he has long been in touch with the Cinema business of Bombay, hits the nail on the head not once but several times. It is, indeed, the "thin end of the wedge," that interested persons—profiteering folk—are endeavouring to drive into the moving picture industry of India beginning in the large centres, of course, but gradually spreading out to the smaller cities and towns. Has India known much of anything else but exploitation in the hundred and fifty years of Western penetration that she should give these new exploiters credit for altruism in this matter of a comparatively new industry that has already meant huge profits, and that contemplates all the expansion possible in order to increase them?

THE LOOT FROM INDIA.

When the writer of this letter quotes a denial from the Metro-Goldwyn representative Mr. Chamberlain to the effect that "positively we will not run theatres in India, nor produce in India" and says that this 'bold denial' may change to-morrow to a strong desire he underestimates the situation. India is as much a productive field for those with an itch for money, to-day, as she was in the days when the "wealth of Ind" attracted this sort of European to its shores to capture 'his' share of the loot of which the West had heard fabulous tales. And perhaps India does not know that the success of the industrial revolution in England was made possible by this "loot"! The discovery of the power of steam which brought in its train the many inventions in the field of spinning and weaving needed money. The manufacture and proper development of these inventions could never have taken place without India's gold and jewels which were poured into England at that time. But this is beside the point, save for the possible light it may shed upon the present situation. The nub of the whole thing is that—through Indian capital invested in these alien companies—India will again be made the instrument of her own destruction! The way in which the English made use of one Indian Prince after another, to club still more of India into subjection is surely not entirely forgotten in these days. Americans, too, are Nordics: and to the Nordic the whole world "is an oyster" to be opened for his particular pleasure,—and profit. If the various foreign Cinema Corporations do 'not' contemplate capturing the Indian field, they are unawake and stupid to a degree difficult to contemplate! That is all I can say.

FOREIGN CONTROL.

"Danger Signal," writes that the Indian Cinematograph Committee visualizes the possibility of foreign control of the Indian Film Industry and quotes their report as saying that if this sort of thing does come about, "Government should arm themselves with legislative powers to exclude such concerns from operating in this country." Such childlike faith in Government is beautiful! More than that it is pathetic—especially under the circumstances your correspondent believes that "invasion of film trade is contemplated". The writer would say that it has already got well started. All that "Danger Signal" says about the huge capital organizing skill and experience of the American companies is true; but all this would be as nothing without the co-operation of Indians themselves. After a while, perhaps all of the people of India will begin to see what Mahatma Gandhi meant when he advised Non-Co-operation with that which spells evil to us; and at the same time, Co-operation for our national natural growth." All time, energy mentality and what not spent in helping the alien to get 'his' way is lost to those who would have their way! A simple fact but apparently outside the mental and spiritual grasp of many Indians; among them that anti-Khaddarite. Mr. Anil Baran Ray to whom I am paying my respects later on in this article.

CINEMA AND CRIME.

That which I have written above would seem to indicate that I am concerned with the profits of the Cinema in India; but this is not the case save as I am for anything that will prevent the draining out of India of any more of the money that should serve the need of her underfed population. No the worst feature of the American and other foreign films to me is the dreadful effect they will have on the youth of the country and the highly effctive channel they make for the spreading of such propaganda "against" India's interests as may be thought wise or necessary by certain individuals. It was that keen and humanity-loving Upton Sinclair who said about two years ago in "Oil", that the radio was the best medium for the consciousless propagandist, administering its "dose" by the spoonful, to the individual who could not talk back. If that is true—and the situation in this country amply proves the contention—then the moving picture is a close second, in its vicious possibilities. But aside from this aspect threre is another. One of the prime causes of the appalling "crime wave" that is overwhelming us in this country, (washing notably the large cities but bound to spread eventually to every frontier) is, without the slightest doubt the "Movies", to which children of all ages go in droves. films filled generally speaking, with crime in all its phases, not to speak of the sex stuff without which the average picture would make no money for its producers. The petty thief, the embezzler the gunman, the yeggman and the highwayman—all these and more—walk through the Movies accompanied by assault, homicide and murder of the most revolting type, at times. Not all the American films come into this category: but the

Continued on Page 9.

DISCRIMINATION ALL ROUND

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The various demands made in the Assembly for the Railway Budget were greeted with a storm of protests from Nationalists on various grounds, but the protests were unavailing. The grievances which the opposition leaders urged were all old, but that only meant they were still unredressed. They mostly referred to unfair discrimination against third class passengers and Indians in Railway service. It is notorious that the third class passengers, though they bring more profit to the Railways than the passengers of the higher classes, continue to be scandalously neglected with regard to the most common travelling facilities; while the Railways vie with one another in adding to the comforts of first class passengers. The third class passengers will have to carry on a far more vigorous propaganda for the redress of their grievances, without being content with unavailing wordy protests in the Legislature. As regards the treatment of Indians in the Railway service, it is as scandalous and more galling. Sir George Rainy admitted that with regard to Housing and Medical Relief there were some cases of discrimination, but that a circular had been issued to the agent concerned that these differences should be eliminated. As regards appointments, he pleaded that "no dislocation of the economic system of any community should be brought about while giving a real chance to all other communities." In plain language this means that any chance to other communities is subject to the protection of the vested interests of the favoured community, just because the community has so long been favoured.

CROP DAMAGE IN GUJARAT

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The Government of Bombay have published a Resolution stating that in view of the serious damage to crops in Gujarat, caused by the frost at the end of January last, they have suspended the normal collection of land revenue and are prepared to give relief to the aggrieved ryots through remission or suspension of land revenue and otherwise. They have consequently authorised Collectors "to recommend the suspension of the collection of assessment this year in the case of any persons who in their opinion, after such enquiry as they deem fit, are too poor to pay." We trust the actual recommendations of Collectors will be generous and will be given effect to speedily. We are further told that to expedite matters Government "are pleased to delegate to the Commissioner, Northern Division, the power to pass final orders on the Collectors' recommendations." We suppose the Commissioner's power to pass final orders is subject to appeal to Government in the event of the Commissioner giving inadequate relief. It is gratifying to note that the question of relief in the Deccan is under consideration.

Notes of the Day.

More Threats.

While British businessmen in India and England are fretting and foaming at the prospect of Indian coastal traffic being reserved for Indians Mr. R. J. Ulani, Secretary, Indian Chamber of Commerce, in Great Britain, does well to point out to what extent Britain gives fair field to Indians in England. He points out that Indians are not allowed to be members of the Exchange and Commercial rooms in London. This ban on Indians is obviously due to pure race prejudice, whereas the attempt of Indians to reserve their coastal traffic is a simple measure of self-defence. But, as we have said before, the British do not seem disposed to be reasonable but have begun to indulge in idle threats. The "Daily Mail" is reported to have declared that if Mr. Haji's Bill is passed, "it will most certainly affect the City's future willingness to take up Indian loans at a low rate of interest and will thus have immediate and most damaging effect on India's economic position." That is one threat which John Bull, who dearly loves a higher rate of interest than is available in England, will never make good. But India is ever ready to shift for herself without the paralysing patronage of London.

Police Raj.

The Madras Legislative Council could easily throw out, with the aid of officials and nominated members, the adjournment motion to enable the House to discuss the arrest of four Andhra leaders. But the Council has thereby drawn to itself some of the odium which the Government of Madras and their police have justly incurred. The arrest of popular leaders like Konda Venkatappaya was a wanton misuse of the law and the Council has in a way condoned it. The arrests were made without any warrants under Section 151 of the Criminal Procedure Code, which was grossly misused for the purpose. The Section runs thus: "A Police officer knowing of a design to commit any cognisable offence may arrest without orders from a Magistrate and without a warrant, the person so designing, if it appears to such officer that the commission of such offence cannot be otherwise prevented." Can any man with a head on his shoulders say that the leaders in question had designs to commit offences contemplated by this Section, that the police had any knowledge of such designs or that it was otherwise impossible for them to prevent the impending offences?

Negation of Law.

"About a thousand residents of Rajkot and Wadhwan Civil Stations have submitted to the Agent to the Governor-General in the States of Western India a protest against a recent Notification giving the Agent arbitrary powers to remove persons from the above stations. According to Section 3 of the Notification, the Agent is authorised, 'if he thinks it expedient, to remove or exclude any person' from the stations, 'with or without assigning any reason therefor' and without giving the person any right of a trial or an appeal. This Section is certainly a flagrant violation of the spirit of all civilised legislation and the residents of Rajkot have good reason to enter "their emphatic protest against it and to say that the powers therein given to the Executive are such as no civil power in any civilised Government should be vested with in times of peace." They add ruefully: "We have not been in the habit of criticizing Agency legislation in the past even when in some respects it did not meet with our wishes." The inevitable result has followed which at least should teach even the most peace-loving people that constant agitation against injustice is a foremost duty, especially when the Government is not responsible to the people.

Not Popular Enough.

In his presidential address at the second Dadar Co-operative Conference on Saturday, the Hon. V. Ramdas Pantalu regretted that the Co-operative movement in India had not evoked sufficient response from the people or the intelligentsia. The lack of response from the people is easily explained as the result of their utter illiteracy and the listlessness into which their appalling poverty has plunged them. As regards the educated classes, Mr. Pantalu attributes their inadequate enthusiasm for Co-operation to their undue preference of political agitation to the work of social and economic reconstruction and to the general impression that Co-operation is too much officialised. There is much truth in this diagnosis. Many of our politicians, with honourable exceptions like Mahatma Gandhi, while paying lip homage to work of social reconstruction, content themselves in practice with barren political demonstrations. But, as Mr. Pantalu himself points out, a healthy change is now perceptible even in the recent programmes of the Congress. That Co-operation in India is unduly officialised is but too true, but we agree with Mr. Pantalu that, if patriotic Indians assert themselves in the co-operative societies, they can considerably reduce official influence.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT DEFEATED

RIOT ADJOURNMENT MOTION CARRIED

Hindu & Muslim Members' Demand for Enquiry

PATRIOTIC DECISION TO AVOID COMMUNAL CONTROVERSY

"We Acted Wisely" Says Mr Hotson

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GOVERNMENT COMPILING A COMPLETE REPORT

But Deprecate Public Enquiry

The Government of Bombay suffered a heavy defeat unprecedented in the history of the reformed Bombay Council yesterday on the adjournment motion regarding the riots moved by Mr. K. M. Munshi. The motion was carried by 60 to 31.

The most gratifying feature of the debate was the patriotic attitude adopted by non-official members to eschew all contoversy as between Hindus and Muslims, and to unite in demanding an enquiry committee presided over by the Chief Justice with two other members selected by each of the two communities, namely, Sir Chunilal Mehta and Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah.

Mr. Hotson in the course of a long statement argued against an enquiry. After detailing the history of the disturbances which, he said, were different from previous communal riots, in that there was no resistance to the armed forces of the Crown, Mr. Hotson dealt with the question whether the action taken by Government was sufficiently prompt and whether the use of greater force at an early stage would have brought the riots to an end more quickly. Government were compiling a complete report which he offered as an alternative to an enquiry and for himself he declared, without claiming infallibility for Government or its advisers, "I am confident that we did, in fact, act wisely and with due prescience." "I do not entirely shut the door to an enquiry", Mr. Hotson concluded. "If after the report has been placed before the public, there is still a strong feeling among responsible persons that an enquiry is necessary, Government will consider the matter again." Mr. Hotson ended his speech with an eloquent tribute to Mr. Kelly and the Police, to General Weir, Col. Bannerman and the Military and to the Hon. Magistrates.

Mr. Hotson's speech, however, did not convince the Council which by an overwhelming majority carried the adjournment motion.

In the course of his statement Mr. Hotson gave the following facts and figures regarding the riots 145 persons were killed and 743 injured as shown below:—

	Hindus	Pathans	Other Muslims	Christians	Parsis
Deaths	89	25	29	1	1
Injured	462	33	186	11	7

Military fired 115 rounds, the maximum on any one occasion being 22 at Kalbadevi on the 9th. Police fired 53 rounds, 11 at Dongri on the 7th and 11 at Abdul Rehman Street on the 8th. As a result of the firing 7 Muslims were killed and 10 injured. 4 Hindus were killed and 19 injured, including 2 Hindus who died of bayonet wounds.

34 shops belonging to Muslmis were looted and property valued at 4-14 lakhs was stolen. 24 shops belong to Hindus were looted, the loss being a little over Rs. 40,000. Shops of 2 Parsis and 1 Christian were also looted, damage being estimated at Rs. 553 and Rs. 145.

HOME MEMBER'S TRIBUTE TO POLICE AND MILITARY

Indeed, for the first time during the present session, the proceedings of the Bombay Legislative Council were very lively and interesting. All the galleries of the Council Hall were packed to overflowing with eager spectators who had come to hear the debate on the adjournment motion which was to be moved in connection with the Bombay riots. The usual monotony of the question time was relived by a volley of interesting supplementary questions and the still more interesting answers they elicited.

In answering a supplementary question regarding the scholarships for primary education given to backward classes, Moulavi Rafiuddin Ahmed, Minister for Education, made an attempt to be humorous by styling the Brahmins as "Depressed Classes". This was a signal for the Opposition to launch a virulent attack against the Hon. Minister. Timely intervention of the President brought the controversy to an abrupt end.

The question regarding the extension of the term of interument of Mr. V. D. Savarkar put by Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram also gave opportunity to the members of the House to get the Home Member in a tight corner. Mr. Jairamdas asked a supplementary question as to what particular political activity Mr. Savarkar was engaged in. The Home Member did not reply. Mr. R. G. Pradhan asked whether Government considered Mr. Savarkar a dangerous person. The Home Member did not open his lips in reply.

The Revenue Member then made a demand for grant to cover the expenditure under revenue. The opportunity was taken by Rao Bahadur B. R. Naik (Surat) to move a cut of Rs. 5 lakhs and thus initiate a general discussion of the land revenue policy of Government.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

After tea recess, Mr. K. M. Munshi moved that the House be adjourned for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the recent disturbances in Bombay. Thanks to the efforts of the mover of the motion, Sheth Lalji Naranji, Mr. Hussainbhoy Lalji and other patriotic members of the House, a controversy on this subject was avoided by a friendly agreement arrived at between Hindu and Muslim members of the Council. Put in a nutshell, the agreement is this: A Committee of three members to be presided over by the Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court be appointed to inquire into all circumstances relating to the riots the other two members being Sir Chunilal Mehta and Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah.

Mr. Munshi put the agreement before the House in a brief straightforward speech. He was followed by Mr. Hussainbhoy A. Lalji with an equally conciliatory speech.

FIGHT SHY OF INQUIRY.

The Home Member could not bring himself to see eye to eye with the elected representatives of the people. His otherwise lucid statement was halting and unsatisfactory. He made it clear that neither Government nor its officers had to shield anything and yet he fought shy of an open and impartial inquiry. He was afraid that an inquiry might rouse bitter feelings and would not bring in the desired effects.

The adjournment motion was passed to a division by the Leader of the House. It was carried with a thumping majority, notwithstanding the Government's opposition. The House was adjourned immediately after the motion was carried.

The passing of the adjournment motion does not mean that the agreed recommendation regarding the appointment of an inquiry committee has been technically passed by the House. The constitutional position subsequent to the passing of the motion is as follows: A majority of the House has distinctly expressed its opinion in favour of the appointment of a committee as recommended by Mr. Munshi. It is still open to Government whether to appoint such a committee or not. Constitutional etiquette followed by civilized Governments demands that Government should either accede to the declared wish of the House or resign. It remains to be seen what course the Bombay Government might choose to take.

There will be two members on the Committee besides the Chief Justice. It is understood from very reliable sources that a further agreement has been arrived at that these two members will be a Hindu and a Mahomedan. Muslim members would like Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah to be chosen as a member of the Committee. For the Hindu member, the consensus of opinion is in favour of Sir Chunilal Mehta and these two names will be announced in to-day's meeting of the Council.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

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Resuming its sitting on Tuesday, the Bombay Legislative Council proceeded to discuss demands for grants and motions to reduce or omit budget grants.

The Hon. Mr. J. L. Rieu, the Revenue Member, made a demand for a grant of Rs. 54,90,000 under the head "Land Revenue-Reserved, Expenditure from Revenue."

Mr. V. N. Jog, Dharwar, moved to omit an item regarding the compensation payable to the Government of India for a plot of land at Victoria Road, Mazagaon, Bombay City, relinquished by that Government. The motion was thrown out.

Rao Bahadur B. R. Naik (Surat) moved to reduce the total demand by Rs. 5 lakhs, thus initiating a general discussion of the land revenue policy of the Government. The speaker severely attacked the method by which Government were carrying on the work of revision settlement in some of the talukas in Gujarat and the Deccan. He instanced the cases of Bardoli, Chorasi, Bassein and Baglan Talukas where the agriculturists were clamouring against the hardships inflicted on them by the increased assessment. It was advisable for the Government, he said, not to proceed with the work of revision settlement until the principles of the assessment of land revenue were put on a statutory basis by the amendment of the Land Revenue Code.

Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai (Kaira) supported the motion for a cut of Rs. 5 lakhs. The burden of his arguments was that the Land Revenue policy of this Government was dragging the poor ryots to the verge of ruin. He pointed out that the limit of the taxable capacity of the agriculturists had already been reached and even a little more increase in the assessment was to them like the last straw on a camel's back.

GOVERNMENT ACCUSED OF BEING CALLOUS.

Mr. V. A. Surve (Ratnagiri), supporting the cut motion, gave a piece of his mind to the members of the Revenue Department. He accused the officers of Government of gross callousness towards the interests of poor peasants. He drew attention of the House to the high-handed manner in which the work of revision settlement was carried in Devagad Taluka which formed part of his own constituency.

Further discussion on the cut motion had to be postponed to Wednesday as the House adjourned half an hour early for tea recess to allow more time for Mr. Munshi's adjournment motion on the Bombay riots.

RUSH FOR SEATS AFTER TEA RECESS.

When the Council reassembled after tea recess at 4 p.m. all the galleries were densely packed with enthusiastic spectators. There was a great rush for seats and consequently there was considerable commotion in the House.

PRESIDENT'S APPEAL TO MEMBERS.

Before calling upon Mr. K. M. Munshi to move his adjournment motion, the President appealed to the members to maintain a high level of debate and not to use language which would wound anybody's feelings.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

Amidst an atmosphere of subdued excitement, Mr. K. M. Munshi (University Constituency) moved that the House be adjourned for the day in order to consider a matter of urgent public importance, viz., the recent disturbances in the city of Bombay.

Mr. Munshi said he heartily associated himself with the sentiments expressed by the President. Neither he nor the other members of the House had any idea to do anything that would disturb even for a moment the spirit of unity and harmony which prevailed in the city now and even during the first days of the unfortunate riots. He wished, that the Committee of enquiry which they had been asking for, were accorded greater welcome by the Government and had received greater attention.

Apart from the riots, Mr. Munshi proceeded to say, he considered it a duty of every Executive in the civilized world that they should be able to subject themselves to the scrutiny of an impartial tribunal and place their own methods for examination before that tribunal. It was evident that so far the Bombay Government had done nothing of the kind.

RIOTS WERE NOT COMMUNAL.

It had been suggested, Mr. Munshi added, that the appointment of a Committee would lead to disagreement and ruffling of feelings. With great respect he had to disagree from that view. Referring to the spirit of unity and harmony the speaker pointed to the noble example of young men of both the communities who had risked their lives with the only purpose of restoring peace in the city. Commenting on the nature of the riots, Mr. Munshi said he made bold to say that whatever the rabid Anglo-Indian papers might say, in their nature the riots were not communal.

Mr. Munshi took occasion to express his resentment at the false charges made by Earl Winferton and the Home Member of the Government of India possibly on the instructions given by the Government of Bombay.

Continuing, Mr. Munshi said he was glad that the generality of Hindu and Muslim members of the House had come to an agreement as to the proposals which they wanted to put before the Government for their consideration. He would only hope that Government would welcome those proposals cordially.

PERSONNEL OF COMMITTEE

Those proposals were:—

"A Committee consisting of 3 members, the Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court, a Hindu non-official selected by Hindus, a Mahomedan non-official selected by Mahomedans, (Chief Justice to be the Chairman), be appointed to investigate and report:

(1) Causes and their origin of the recent disturbances,

(2) Extent of damage to life and property done during or as a result of the said disturbances,

(3 The steps with reference to the adequacy and quacy and promptness taken by the Government authorities in dealing with the situation created by the said disturbances and in protecting lives and property of the citizens, and.

(4) To report any other matter germane to the above.

Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Lalji (Bombay) said so far as Muslims were concerned, they also entirely agreed with the sentiments expressed by the President. As citizens of Bombay they ought to feel ashamed of what had happened in the City. The speaker appealed to the House to bury the past. Since, he said, there was a strong feeling among the members of the House that there should be an inquiry, Muslims did not want to shirk such an inquiry.

HOME MEMBER SPEAKING.

The Hon. Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, Home Member, made the following statement on the adjournment motion.

The disturbances, taken as a whole, had three distinct sources. Whether there was any connection or not between these sources is a matter which I do not propose to discuss at present. The three sources were labour dispute, the kidnapping scare and communal ill-feeling.

On the 7th December of last year, 1,150 workmen of the Burma Shell Oil Storage and Distribution Company of India at Sewri struck work and were joined on the 11th and 13th December by the men of the Standard Oil Company and the Indo-Burma Petroleum Company.

On the 12th and 14th December, the Shell Company engaged some new hands among whom were some Pathans. After that, the different Companies continued gradually to engaged new hands. By the end of January, the Standard Oil Company had thirty Pathan workmen and the Shell Company 424. The strike still continued, but some of the old workers were gradually coming back to work.

On the 29th December, a fracas occurred in the New China Mill at Sewri arising from a dispute between a Muhammadan head jobber and a Hindu workman. Twelve men were injured, one Muhammadan and two Hindus seriously.

On the 2nd of January, a Muhammadan oil hawker was attacked in Kala Chowkey Road and died in Hospital the same day. It is believed that the attackers were strikkers from the Oil Companies' installations.

On the 9th January, three Pathans employed by the Shell Company were assaulted on the Sewri Cross Road by thirty or forty persons armed with sticks.

On the 11th January when about 150 Pathans working for the Burma Shell Company were returning home after work, they were stoned by the strikers near the Sewri level crossing. At that time a meeting of the strikers was going on, and when they heard of the assault, they made a rush to the scene and joined in the attack on the Pathans. The police arrived on the scene and stopped the fight. They collected the Pathans and took them to the Bhoiwada Police Station. The injured, who included Pathans, Millhands, Oil Companies' strikers, shopkeepers and others, were sent to the King Edward Memorial Hospital. Complaints were made to the police that Pathans had looted shops, but though all the Pathans who were taken to the Police Station were searched and their houses were searched, none of the missing property was found, and the shop-keepers were unable to identify any of the men. The Pathans were therefore released.

On the 12th January, a Pathan moneylender was attacked at Sewri by millhands and had to be taken to the King Edward Memorial Hospital.

On the 16th January, strikers stoned Pathans on their way home from work. The police arrived on the scene again immediately and separated the fighters. Six Pathans and five constables were injured.

On the 17th January, it was reported that the mill-hands had agreed to support the oil strikers.

On the 18th January, at 9 a.m. 200 of the workers of the New China Mill at Sewri left their work and attacked four Pathan watchmen, three of whom were killed, while the fourth is believed to have made his escape. Another Pathan had

(Continued on next page.)

REASONS FOR RISE IN BANK RATE

Government Take Entire Responsibility

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IN THE INTEREST OF PUBLIC, SAYS FINANCE MEMBERS

NEW DELHI, Feb. 26.

When the Legislative Assemly met today the interest centred round statement which Sir George Schuster was expected to make in reply to a short notice question of Mr. Shanmukham Chetty regarding the rise in the Bank rate to eight per cent. Mr. Chetty's question ran.

(1) Is it a fact that the increae in the Imperial Bank Rate from seven per cent. to eight per cent. was effected solely at the instance of Government and that the Managing Governor of the Bank were strongly opposed to any increase?

(2) Is it a fact that with the cash balances of the Bank at about the present level the Imperial Bank of India has in previous years been able to negotiate the peak months of the busy season with the bank rate at seven per cent?

(3) Is it a fact that trade conditions are now unusually poor and that there has not been a strong demand for Finance?

(4) Is the present increas of the Bank rate due to the requirements of the money market or due to the need for maintenence of the exchange?—A. P.

FINANCE MEMBER EXPLAINS.

Sir George Schuster, replying, took the entire responsibility for the decision to lend Government money to the Imperial Bank at 8 per cent which resulted in the rise in the bank rate. He said this was done in public interest after full and careful consideration of the cash balance of the Imperial Bank. Currency had already epanded to the extent of thirteen and a half crores and a further expansion might be necessary in the near future. The Government, as the Chief Currency authority in the absence of a central bank must determine the steps to adjust the money rates and avoid a depletion of their gold and sterling reserves.

THE MAN FACTORS.

The main factors which led to the rise were the sudden rise in the Bank of England rate to five and a half per cent which could not leave India unaffected as it indicated there was likely to be a period of high money rates in big financial centres of the world. This was the immediate cause for action by the Government of India.

Local conditions were also such as to create a predisposition for making such cause operative. Exchange was weak. Banks were borrowing heavily instead of selling exchange stocks. Cotton was accumulating in Bombay. Generally speaking the indications were that in order to maintain the equilibrium of exchange and to ensure that Indian prices moved "pari passu" with gold prices, it was necessary to raise the money rates in India. If Mr. Chetty's question meant that Government action indicated artificial control which was not exercised by currency authorities in other countries, such an implication was incorrect.—(Applause).

MR. CHETTY QUESTION.

Following Sir George Schuster's statement Mr. Shanmukham Chetty asked: "Is it a fact that in the week previous to the rise in the Bank of England rate to 5½ per cent the Government announced that they would accept sterling tenders at one and six instead of at one and six and onesixteenth as was previously the case and if so, was it in anticipation of the rise in the Bank of Ecgland rate?"

Sir George Schuster: There were two reductions of Government buying rate, first was when they accepted tenders at one and six and onethirty-seconds which, according to my recollection, was a fortnight before the rise in the Bank rate. In the previous week they accepted tenders at one and six. That action was not taken in any knowledge or in anticipation of any rise in the Bank of England rate. The Government in taking that action were, as a matter of fact actuated by a desire to meet the needs of the money market and not to hold out for unreasonable rates in exhange.

HIGHER RATE FOR PREVIOUS BORROWING.

Mr. Chetty asked: Is it a fact that before Government announced that the Imperial Bank would have to pay eight per cent on emergency currency the Bank had borrowed four crores at six per cent, cent, five crores at seven per cent, and Government said the Bank would have to pay eight per cent. Even on these nine crores prviousry borrowed and is it usual practice to charge a higher rate of interest on previous borrowings also?

Sir George Schuster: The practice followed on this occasion exactly coincides with the practice followed on previous occasions when the Government raised its own borrowing rate.

Sir B. N. Mitra presented the report of the Select Committee on the Workmens Compensation Bill and Sir George Schuster presented the report of the Select Committee on Income-Tax Amendment Bill.

"ONLY A FANTASTIC FORGERY"

French and Belgian Govts. Deny the Secret Treaty Revelations

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STRESSEMAN TO CONFRONT BRIAND

LONDON, Feb. 25.

According to Reuters Hague Correspondent, the Dutch Ministers in Paris and Brussels were instructed, before the official denials were issued, to ask the French and Belgian Governments whether the alleged text of the Franco-Belgian Military Convention was authentic.

Despatches from Berlin and Amsterdam describe the sensation created in the German and Dutch Press. Berlin papers of every complexion bitterly refer to the outrageous violation of the League Covenant and the Locarno Treaty and expect that Dr. Stresemann will tackle M. Briand on the subject at Geneva next week.

The socialist paper Vorwaerts expresses the opinion that the British Labourities will raise a question of Britain's alleged obligations in the House of rommons.

The Amsterdam press vigorously denounces the callous intention of violating Holland's neutrality. The Telegraf says that a simple denial is not sufficient, "absolute enlightenment is imperative." —Reuter.

BELGIAN DENIAL

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LONDON, Feb. 25

Paris, Quai D'Orsay in a statement says that the Franco-Belgian Treaty published in the Dutch paper is entirely apocryphal.—Reuter.

"A VIOLATION OF LEAGUE COVENANT

—:o:—

DUTCH AND GERMAN PAPERS IN A RAGE

LONDON, Feb. 25.

Brussels.—The Minister for Foreign Affairs informed the Cabinet at a meeting that the text of the treaty was a fantastic forgery.—Reuter.

A GREAT FEAT OF RESCUE

King Congratulates R. A. F.

NADIR KHAN REACHES PESHAWAR

—:o:—

Complete Evacuation of British Legation

LONDON, Feb. 25

A message personally signed by His Majesty the King has been received by Sir Samuel Hoare which says, "I heartily congratulate the Royal Air Force on the great feat of rescuing so many men and women and children from Kabul despite many difficulties of air and ground."—Reuter.

TRIBUTE TO GOOD WORK OF R. A. F.

LONDON, Feb. 25

Much admiration is expressed in authoritative quarters in London for the remarkable work of the Royal Air Force in evacuating over 580 persons from Kabul in 82 aeroplanes flying at an average height of 12,000 feet in the depth of winter over a very hilly country without a single casualty.

It is pointed out that the German Minister who was unwell and who was evacuated on February 24th by British aeroplane was Baron Von Plessen Charge D'Affairs. He took from Peshawar to Kabul on February 23rd.—Reuter.

AMANULLAH TO REMAIN IN KANDAHAR?

NEW DELHI, Feb. 25.

All the machines, which went to Kabul this morning returned to Peshawar safely at 12-30 p.m., with the remainder of the staff of the British Legation at Kabul. Sir Francis Humphreys, British Minister at Kabul, was in the last machine.

It is reported from Quetta that on account of a marked reaction in his favour, Amanullah, at the last moment, has decided to remain in Kandahar for the present, but this requires confirmation.

Seven Afghan Officers of the former garrison in Jellalabad have arrived in Peshawar having travelled up to the Indian frontier under the protection of certain Shinwaris. Another party of about 15 Afghans have also arrived and several British Indians including some Sikhs from Lalpura. Naqib Sahib appears to have arranged a tribal escort for them for which they were charged a fee. It is reported that inter-tribal fighting in Jellalabad area continues and shows no signs of decreasing in the near future.—A. P.

NADIR KHAN REACHES PESHAWAR

—:o:—

BRITISH LEGATION COMPLETELY EVACUATED

PESHAWAR, Feb. 25.

General Mahomed Nadir Khan arrived here this morning by the Frontier Mail. People were quite unaware that he would coming to-day so much so that the Afghan Trade Agent at Peshawar was preparing to proceed to Rawalpindi to-day and receive him there. There was, however, a large number of officers and others who met him at the Railway station. The hotel where the General had planned to stay being full to the brim he was at first taken to the Trade Agent's place in the city but this place being considered unsuitable, the General and his companions were put up in a bungalow in the Cantonment. His intentions and further programme are unknown and are said to be still unsettled. The local Mahomedans are preparing to hold a meeting to present the General with an address to-morrow.

Eight aeroplanes headed by the fastest machine, a Hinaidi, left Risalpur for Kabul at eight this morning to give the finishing touch to the noble and praiseworthy process of evacuation. The greatest credit for the successful completion of this process is due to the British Minister Sir Francis Humphrys. No less praise is due to Sir Norman Bolton the Chief Commissioner who had been extending every possible help, advice and guidance to Sir Francis and but for whose wholehearted support the work would not have been such a magnificent success. Group Captain Mills of the R.A.F. in charge of the operations also deserves credit for the efficient and admirable way in which he and his colleagues have carried out a most arduous programme in spite of bad weather.

COMPLETE EVACUATION OF BRITISH LEGATION.

The Hinaidi was the first to return landing at 11-30 this morning. It contained among other members of the British Legation, Khan Bahadur Sheik Mahbubali, Oriental Secretary to and the right-hand man of Sir Humphreys at Kabul. He had endeared himself to the Indians in Afghanistan more especially in connection with the evacuation work. Then followed five victorias one after another, bringing among others Mr. Gould, Major Hogg, Major Erskin and Captain Best of the British Legation. The last two machines landed at about one p.m. one of them being empty having been apparently kept as a spare to help other machines in case of emergencies. Victoria machine No. 2067 which was piloted by Sir Francis Humphreys most of the way landed among the cheers of the people who had assembled at the aerodrome in large numbers. Sir Francis Humphrys came out of the aeroplane in an airman's uniform and landed unrecognised by anyone, except the staff, until he shook hands with the Chief Commissioner and others present. A hearty ovation was given to him as he motored to Government House with the Chief Commissioner. Practically every member of the Legation has arrived except one or two ministerial officials who have been left behind to take care of the buildings etc. The French and Italian Legations have also evacuated Afghanistan. It is understood that British consulates at Kandahar and Jalalabad will also be evacuated in a day or two. The only legation now at Kabul are the German, Russian, Turkish and Persian. —A. P.

NADIR KHAN PROCEEDING TO JALALABAD?

—:o:—

PESHAWAR, Feb. 25.

Though lacking in confirmation, there is a strong rumour in Peshawar this evening, that General Nadir Khan is going to Jalalabad as soon as he is fit to undertake a motor journey to that city.—Free Press.

REACTION IN KANDAHAR

—:o:—

AMANULLAH GETS INCREASING SUPPORT

NEW DELHI, Feb. 26.

The one Hindi and seven Victoria aeroplanes which were engaged in the work of evacuation from Kabul to Peshawar will arrive in Delhi to-morrow at four in the afternoon. H. E. the Viceinspect the officers and men of the machines on Thursday morning and also inspect the machines. All the machines leave for Karachi on Friday next.

REACTION IN KANDAHAR.

Reports received confirm the fact that there has been a reaction in Kahdahar in favour of Amanullah. Since his arrival there in the middle of January, the people of hat district had shown lukewarmness towards his cause. It would appear that arrangements had been made for Amanullah to proceed to Herat about 23rd the February but at the last moment the people of Kandahar persuaded him to remain and gave him the necessary assurances of support. This reaction may possibly be explained by the fear of the local people that Amanullah's departure from Kandahar would have, as an immediate result, a period of dangerous lawlessness and anarchy.

Consequent on the evacaution of the British Legation from Kabul it has been decided to withdraw at the earliest opportunity the British consuls at Kandahar and Jalalabad.—A. P.

PEOPLE'S GESTURE OF SUPPORT

—:o:—

QUETTA Feb. 25.

It is reported from Caman that on or about February 24th the sacred relics of the Holy Khirqa Shariff Tomb in Kandahar were brought out and animals slaughtered, as a gesture by the people of Kandahar that they would support Amanullah.—A. P.

SOUTH INDIANS LIVE LIKE MONKEYS

—:o:—

ARMY OFFICER'S EFFUSION

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Sir Mackenzie Franks, who had for a season been the General Officer Commanding the United Provinces District, in India, has been lecturing at the League of Nations Union of Dorset on India without any regard for general or historical accuracy. Referring to the diversity of the Indian continent, the Major-General said "the north was occupied by warlike tribes and the south by the aborigenes who lived on tree-tops like monkeys. Educated Indians lacked alike self-sacrifice and driving power."—Free Press.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT DEFEATED

—:o:—

his arm broken at the same time. Additional armed police were drafted into the locality.

On the 25th January, the police arrested 133 of the employees of the New China Mill in connexion with the murders of the Pathan watchmen. The mill closed down but reopened again on the 31st January.

On the 1st February, a rumour was spread in the City that children were being kidnapped in a red car to be taken to Baroda to be sacrificed in connection with the construction of a bridge there. On the 2nd February, at about 9 p.m. a crowd of people consisting of Parsis and Hindus attacked two Sindhis sitting in a red car driven by a Pathan in Grant Road.

On the 3rd February, a Greek who was waiting for a tram car at the junction of Bhendi Bazaar and Sandhurst Road, caught a boy who was picking his pocket. The boy cried out that he was being kidnapped and a Muhammadan crowd collected and assaulted the Greek. A few minutes later a Hindu carpenter was assaulted by mill-hands near Fergusson Road on suspicion of being a kidnapper. He died soon after he was taken to the King Edward Memorial Hospital. At about 1 p.m. a Pathan was belaboured by 300 Kamatis in Kamatipura on suspicion that he was a kidnapper. At 2 p.m. a crowd collected and followed a Muhammadan who was escorting a boy, whom he found crying on the road, to the Lamington Road Police Station. Near the junction of Lamington Road and Grant Road, the crowd saw a Pathan and instantly assaulted him. At 4-30 p.m. three Pathans were assaulted by mill-hands at Lalbagh. The police dispersed the mob and removed the Pathans to the hospital. At 7-15 p.m. a Pathan was assaulted in Supari Bagh Road by mill-hands.

We now come to Monday, the 4th February. At 7-15 a.m. the hands of the Fazalbhoy Mills heard a story that a boy of 12 had narrowly escaped from Pathan kidnappers. They came out of the Mill, great excitement followed and most of the mills and the G. I. P. Railway and the B. B. & C. I. Railway workshops had to be closed down. During the day there were assaults on Pathans by millhands on De Lisle Road, on Parbadevi Road, when a Pathan money-lender's safe was broken open and several of his papers burnt, and near the Worli Broadcasting Station.

About midday 500 mill-hands damaged the Curry Road Railway Station Booking Office, where a Pathan had taken refuge. Panic was evidently spreading and the Commissioner of Police about this time got into communication with the Secretariat and suggested that Government should issue a notification stating that there was no truth in the rumour of of kidnapping and no need for anxiety about children.

In the afternoon and evening assaults on Pathans continued near the Elphinstone Mill, at Worli, on Parbadevi Road, and elsewhere. In all, thirty Pathans were removed to the King Edward Memorial Hospital. The Commissioner of Police made enquiries at several Police Stations and ascertained that not a single complaint of kidnapping had been received.

On the morning of Tuesday, the 5th February, assaults continued at the Tulsi Pipe Road, Cadell Road, Kala Chowki Road and Arthur Road Bridge. Three Pathans were killed and four seriously injured. At 11 o'clock that morning while Messrs Alwe and Kasle, Mil-hands' leaders, were endeavouring to pacify the Pathans and Muhammadans at Chamar Bagh, a Muhammadan assaulted Alwe. About 4,000 mill-hands collected but were turned back by the armed police. At about the same time, some thirty Pathans stoned the Girni Kamgar Union office but were turned back by the police. At Dongri, Hindus were assaulted by about 200 Pathans. At Carnac Road another Hindu was assaulted by Pathans and died the same evening. About midday, a crowd of Pathans consisting of watchmen from the A and B Police Divisional areas came to see the Commissioner of Police at Police Headquarters. On their way they stopped three Gujarati merchants. They complained to the Commissioner of Police that they were not being given protection from murderous assults by the Police who were instead taking away their sticks. While the Commissioner of Police was taking five of them up to his office to discuss matters in detail, half of the crowd rushed into the road and were prevented by the police from entering Sheikh Memon Street. On this occasion several police men were seriously assaulted by the Pathans. Immediately after this occurrence, the Military were called out at 1.30 p.m. 100 men of the Warwickshire Regiment arrived at Police headquarters and were posted to various points in the disturbed area. The troubles continued, and at about 3 p.m. some Pathans belaboured a Hindu near the J.J Hospital. At about 4-15 p.m. Deputy Inspector Priestly went alone to the rescue of a Hindu who was being assaulted by some Pathans on the Supari Bagh Road. Some Hindus came out and the Pathans and Muhammadans rushed at them Mr. Priestly was assaulted and killed. At 5-30 p.m a party of police met thirty Pathans at the junction of the Mazagaon and Chinch Bunder Roads. The Pathans asked for protection alleging that they had been assaulted by the Hindus. While the police were escorting them to their homes, they saw a party of 400 Pathans armed with lathis at the junction of Sandhurst and Jail Roads. When the police attempted to disperse them, they were attacked. One Naik was severely injured and six constables received lesser injuries. Meanwhile a large mob of Pathans collected at Tandel Street. A strong police force was placed there, but assaults on Hindus by Pathans continued. About this time, three Hindu temples in this neighbourhood were forced open and their contents damaged. About 8-40 p.m. 150 men stoned tramcars going towards Mazagaon. There were also stray assaults during the day in the Princess Street section.

On the morning of the 6th, there were fewer assaults until midday when a mob of Muhammadans, not Pathans attacked a Hindu cartman in Bhendi Bazaar Road. The military were required to fire for the first time in the early afternoon in order to disperse the mob, but only three rounds were fired, and no one was injured. Assaults by Pathans on Hindus continued at Grant Road, Bellasis Road, Telly Gully and Nagpada Road. A Hindu temple was attacked at Mastan Tank Road. Other Muhammadans assaulted Hindus at Bhendi Bazaar, and Pakmodia Street. At 3 p.m. four more platoons of the Warwickshire Regiment were called out and posted at Bhendi Bazar Nagpada, Two Tanks and J. J. Hospital. During the evening assaults by Muhammadans on Hindus and by Hindus on Muhammadans continued at Grant Road, Umarkadi and Mazagaon Road. The military had to fire on the disorderly crowd again at Bhendi Bazaar and the police opened fire on another crowd on Parel Road. Altogether, one man was killed and four were injured. During the night a mob of Pathans attacked the Wadi Bunder Police Lines but were dispersed and one Pathan was injured.

A little later, a mob of Pathans and Muhammadans attacked Hindus at Golpitha and Kumbharwada. Two Hindus were killed in this affray. This mob was also dispersed by the police and the military.

ARMED POLICE FROM DISTRICTS.

Early on the morning of the 7th, the Cheshire Regiment arrived from Poona and two Companies of the Warwickshire Regiment came down from Deolali. One section of the Armoured Car was called out and 150 armed police arrived from Poona, Nasik and Thana. Twenty-four points of importance were picketted by the military. Ample transport was provided and half of each platoon patrolled, while the other half remained at the post. The District Armed Police took over various guards and relieved the City Armed Police who worked in the srteets. During the day the mill area was comparatively calm, but outrages continued in the area south of Byculla. Serious affrays took place at Kamatipura and the Duncan Cross Lane where a mob of 2,000 Muhammadans and Pathans attacked Hindus. The military were required to fire on this occasion and again in Kumbharwada and near the Northbrook Gardens. The Pathans committed other assaults on three occasions later in the afternoon and evening and on two occasions the military and the police had to open fire.

On the 8th February in the very early morning, three cases of assault were reported from the mill area and the police and a mob of Muhammadans came into conflict near the Byculla Police Station. Disorders continued in Kalbadevi, Fanaswadi, Abdul Rehman Street and elsewhere and the military opened fire three times. In the afternoon, the Central Executive Peace Committee of Citizens attempted to reconcile the warring factions and appeared at one time to have great hopes of success. Unfortunately the crowds which had assembled to celebrate the restoration of peace heard of disorders which had occurred elsewhere and the efforts of the Peace Committee proved fruitless. In the whole area from Kalbadevi Road and Thakurdwar to Abdul Rehman Street large gangs of Bhayyas and Ghatis assembled armed with sticks and other weapons and assaulted Muhammadans, victoria drivers and tramway conductors. The Muhammadans collected in order to retaliate, but the police and the military succeeded in keeping them apart and the situation was well under control before midnight.

COMBING STREETS OF BAD CHARACTERS.

On the 9th, 55 mills were working and the mill area was fairly quiet, but panic continued in the south of the City. Mobs of the one side or the other collected and committed murders and vanished before the police or the military could reach the spot. Patrolling continued uninterruptedly, but the murderers took advantage of all the narrow lanes in this part of the town to make their escape. During the morning the Chief Presidency Magistrate issued orders forbidding more than five persons to assemble and another forbidding people to loiter in the streets between 7 p.m. and 6 a.m. Arrangements were made to comb out certain areas with the object of arresting persons known or suspected to be concerned in the rioting. Shops were looted in the Princess Street area and altogether the military had to open fire on four occasions at Kamatipura, Nagpada, Kalbadevi Road and Abdul Rehman Street. Attacks were made on two mosques, but in neither case was any serious damage done. Orders were issued in the evening to embody the Auxiliary Force and the 3/9 Jat Regiment arrived from Santa Cruz. As a result of an interview given by His Excellency to the Central Executive Committee an order was issued closing all the liquor shops in the City.

The situation on Sunday, the 10th, was on the whole better and outrages were fewer, but panic continued. The military drew a cordon round an area between Abdul Rehman Street and Nagpada Street and the police arrested 164 suspicious characters. Earlier in the day, a Parsi and a Hindu had been killed in this locality. While a party of City Peace Volunteers including both Muhammadans and Hindus were passing along Kalbadevi Road to Fanaswadi, they were attacked by a Hindu crowd. Six Muhammadans and one Hindu volunteers were injured, of whom three of the Muhammadans and the Hindu subsequently died. In the afternoon, tram cars were held up at Carnac Road and six Hindus were dragged out and severely assaulted. During the day 100 more armed police arrived from Ahmednagar and Kolaba. 104 Hindus and five Muhammadans believed to have been concerned in the looting in Kalbadevi Road and Jhaveri Bazaar on the 9th were arrested during the day.

IMPROVEMENT IN SITUATION.

On the 11th, the situation improved distinctly. Concerted action between the military and the police resulted in a number of bad characters being arrested in the Null Bazaar area. In the mill area, the police searched the houses and made a large collection of bludgeons, iron bars, spear heads and other lethal weapons. Pathans and Muhammadans were murderously attacked on Tardeo, Clark Road and Arthur Road, etc., but otherwise, except for stone throwing by mill-hands in the north of the town, the day was comparatively peaceful. The month of Ramzan began on this day.

On the 12th, there were 2 assaults by Hindu mill-hands on Muhammadans in Lower Parel, but the City became quieter and business began again. Victorias and other public conveyances plied much as usual. On receipt of information the police arrested 12 mill-hands in a chawl near the K. E. M. Hospital and searched all the chawls revealing some 900 sticks, hatchets, iron bars and other weapons. The Bhoiwada Police arrested 26 millhands believed to have been concerned in the assault on 3 Pathans on the 3rd and recovered hundreds of lathis, iron bars, etc. Other arrests were made in connection with the other assaults and altogether by evening 622 persons had been lodged in the temporary prison at Worli.

On the 13th, the City was almost quite quiet, but one Muhammadan was found lying unconscious on Lady Jamsetji Road.

CURFEW ORDER RELAXED.

On the 14th, it was found possible to put forward the Curfew hour from 7 to 10 p.m. Searches of mill-hands' chawls continued and large numbers of lethal weapons including axes and large stones were found. A provocative handbill was circulated among the mill-hands inciting them to defend themselves on the ground that Government were taking part of the Muhammadans, but it did not have much effect. Uneasiness continued in the mill area and Girgaon Road during the 15th, but nothing serious occurred.

The Auxiliary Force was withdrawn on the 17th and the military pickets were begun to be withdrawn.

On the 18th, the Curfew Order was again put forward to midnight. The last military pickets were withdrawn on the 20th and the Curfew Order against assemblies of more than 5 persons was withdrawn on the 21st.

CASUALITIES.

The total deaths as a result of the riot was 145. 25th deaths occurred on the 8th, 44 on the 9th, 16 on the 10th and 12 on the 11th. On the other days before and after those mentioned, the numbers were less than 10. 89 of the victims were Hindus, 25 Pathans, 29 other Muhammadans, 1 European and 1 Parsi. Altogether 743 persons were reported as injured, of whom 83 were Pathans, 186 Muhammadans, 462 Hindus, 11 Christians and 1 Parsi.

The military fired 115 rounds, the maximum on any one occasion being 22 at Kalbadevi Road on the 9th. The Police fired 53 rounds, 11 of them at Dongri on the 7th and 11 at Abdul Rehman Street on the 8th. As a result of this firing, 7 Muhammadans were killed and 10 injured. 4 Hindus were killed and 19 injured. These figures include 2 Hindus who died of bayonet wounds.

According to the complaints received by the police 34 shops belonging to Muhammadans were looted and property valued at nearly 4-1/4 lakhs was stolen. 24 shops belonging to Hindus were looted, the loss reported being a little over 40,000 rupees. Shops of 2 Parsis and 1 Christian were also looted, the damage being estimated at 553 rupees and 145 rupees.

These facts enable the disturbances to be divided into 4 periods, the first beginning on the 29th December and continuing until the last day of January. During this time, the victims were nearly all Pathans against whom hostility had been excited because they were regarded as strike breakers and because of their activities as money-lenders. On some occasions other Muhammadan workers joined with the Hindus in attacking the Pathans. The kidnapping scare which began on the 1st of February, led to attacks on persons of various communities which continued until about midday on the 3rd. From midday on the 3rd, the attacks were directed almost entirely on the Pathans. It was not until the morning of the 5th that the Pathans began to retaliate. On the morning of the 6th, the definately communal stage of the disturbance began. After that, the riots were Hindu-Muhammadan in character.

RIOTS NOT AGAINST GOVERNMENT.

From the account which I have given, it will be seen that in spite of the regretted death of Mr. Priestly, of the assaults on police constables by Pathans about midday on the 5th and the attack on the Wadi Bunder Police Lines on the night of the 6th, all of which, except perhaps the last, were clearly unpremeditated, the riots were never directed against Government. There was never any concerted attack on the police or on the military. No Government buildings or public offices were attacked. Except on a few isolated occasions, tram cars were allowed to proceed in safety. So far from attacking the military or the police, the arrival of a patrol was the signal for the mob to disperse as quickly as they could. These peculiarities distinguish these disturbances from every other serious riot which has occurred in Bombay in living memory. On every previous occasion, even when the riots were essentially communal, there has been resistance to the armed forces of the Crown. I shall refer to this point later.

With the inferences to be drawn from the sources of the disturbances and the various stages through which they passed, I do not propose to deal. Further evidence on some of the questions which will naturally occur to everybody will we hope be obtained as a result of the investigations which are now proceeding and of the trials which will take place when these investigations are completed. I could scarcely say anything more without touching in some degree on matters which must be regarded as 'sub judice'. I shall therefore pass at once to the question which is exercising the minds of many of the members of this honourable House and of very many others outside it, that is to say, the question whether the action taken by Government was sufficiently prompt and whether the use of greater force at an early stage would have brought the riots to an end more quickly.

The materials for a final reply to that question are not yet ready. We propose to take in hand at once the compilation of a complete report dealing with every aspect of the disturbances and fully documented. It is intended that this report should be laid on the table of this House, and made available for sale to the public. It will contain the substance, and where important, the actual words, of all reports received at Police Headquarters, and if relevant the hour at which the report came by telephone or otherwise. It will also contain references to important interviews, and the expressions of opinion and forecasts of the probable course of events elicited on these occasions. Correspondence with public bodies and leaders of the communities will be included, if light can thereby be thrown on the situation. The documents printed in it will not be selected to support any particular theory or to defend any particular cause. They will be as complete as possible, only such papers as must from their nature be kept secret being withheld.

When this blue book is issued, the members of this honourable House and the public generally will have full materials from which to judge the dispositions made by Government, the Military and the Police at various stages. Government and their officers await the verdict with confidence. For myself, I can say in all sincerity that looking back on what happened in the light of the fuller knowledge which we now possess, I do not believe that we could or should have acted otherwise than as we did. We had at every stage to weigh the relative disadvantages of action taken prematurely and action too long delayed. I do not claim infallibility for Government or its advisers, but I am confident that we did in fact act wisely and with due prescience.

IMMEDIATE INQUIRY IMPOSSIBLE.

This brings me naturally to the question of an enquiry. This Honourable House will realise that an immediate enquiry is impossible. It could not deal with any matters which are or may come before Court of Law, so that many of the most important incidents of the disturbances, with their details, their causes and their effects would be closed books. We do not yet know how many persons will be sent up for trial, nor can we estimate how many weeks the trials will last.

(Continued on next page.)

BONFIRE OF BRITISH CLOTH

Plans to crush Congress Programme!

—:o:—

QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT

Inquiry into Administration of Indian States

LONDON, Feb. 25

In the House of Commons replying to Col. Wedgwood, Earl Winterton said that until Lord Peel had considered the Butler Committee report in consultation with the Government of India he was unable to make a further statement regarding the procedure in connection with it.

WHITLEY COMMISSION.

Mr. Snell endeavoured to gather from Earl Winterton particulars concerning the projected Whitley Commission and specifically whether the Commission would be confined to the Britons or include a man like N. M. Joshi, but the Under-Secretary said that Lord Peel was still communicating with the Viceroy as regards the terms of reference and personnel.

Replying to Mr. Pilcher Earl Winterton did not consider it in public interest to announce beforehand the exact steps contemplated by the Government of India to deal with possible disturbances arising from the plan for house to house collection, bonfire and destruction of foreign-made cloth all over India especially in view of the evil consequences following a similar plan on the previous occasion.—Reuter.

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MENACE TO INDIAN FILM INDUSTRY

(Continued from page 6.)

ones which go to the smaller towns and the cheaper theaters are of this sort and to a certain degree, crime enters into even the higher class films. How India could escape this type of picture is beyond my comprehension, and if twenty years (or less) if this sort of thing does not raise the crime record of the country it will be simply a miracle. New York City—it may interest Indians to know—had a bit less than a murder a day last year, and Chicago had a far worse record—thanks in part, to the space given in the press to the sordid details of the various crimes, and their playing up of this phase of American life. First the 'comic strips' then the 'Movies', then newspaper accent on crime and the race was on! It may be said that this is one of the concomitants of the height of the capitalistic system. No doubt it is but the situation can develop in a different environment quite as well given the impetus, which imported Greed is ever ready to supply. And that's that, as the modern slang has it Rangaswami Iyengar's statement—for the last word—should be borne ever in mind. "If the Government Department", he said, "took over the Cinema industry it would be an addition to the armoury of the loyalist propaganda which is being so effectively manipulated to break the national unity and "to frustrate national aspirations". Never was truer word spoken. . . . .

VILLAGE—THE FOUNDATION.

And now as to Khaddar and the controversy between A. B Ray and Rajendra Prasad. It is a sad thing for one who knows at first hand the evils of the factory system.—evils which are increasing in spread and horror, it should be added—it is sad indeed to read Mr. Ray's advocacy of it in opposition to the spinning of Khaddar in the homes of India. He might well heed the words of Dr. Besant: "We must build the foundation of self-government on villages. Unless villages be free and happy there can be freedom" Again words to be borne in mind! Great factories and massed population tend always to draw people out of the villages and away from the country side: and ultimately there comes the time when the cities have not that upon which to depend for food. The proverbial neglect of the farmers, on the part of governments, aggravates this unfortunate condition. This danger is already being discussed by publicists in the United States.

But to return to the Khaddar controversy. Mr. Anil Baran Ray says that Rajendra Prasad has quoted some curious figures. And may I add, that Mr. Ray has quoted some curious facts (?). Figures can be made to prove almost anything as any controversialist well knows; and facts can be used accurately or inaccurately, with the best intentions in the world. Always there are other figures and other facts that are overlooked or lost sight of,—when they are not deliberately put aside. The point at issue can never be settled by quoting either facts or figures. There are larger issues, wider reaches of the subject which Mr. Ray, unfortunately, does not take into consideration at all. His adversary, Mr. Prasad and that other advocate of Khaddar Dr. P. C. Ray do sense the larger issues; and, more than that, they realize (as the man from Pondicherry does not) that what belongs in the history of the western nations as a natural developement of the Industrial Revolution of which I have spoken above, does not have any part in the life of the Indian people living under conditions of geographical position, climate and and economic environment utterly antithetical to those existing in England and the United States, for instance to say nothing of the even more important differences in the historical backgrounds concerned.

WHERE INDIA COMES IN.

A testy Wall Street banker once asked a keen publicist, who was engaged in showing the connection between the profits of the National City Bank of New York and the financial penetration of and misrule of Haiti if "we" had not done a lot for the "natives". The answer came quickly and definitely, "If taking happy people out of their pretty and comfortable little homes where they could and did earn sufficient for their wants and needs and putting them to live in tin-roofed boxes crowded into dirty towns and making them work twelve or more hours a day under the tropical sun for the benefit of the stock holders of some American financial corporation,—if all this be 'a lot' you are right: but that is not the way I see it!" When Dr. Tagore spoke at the forum of the Community Church of New York, a number of years ago on the East and the West and described so graphically and with such evident horror of the situation the ugly, dirty, smoky chimneys rising over beautiful Benares, some of us got another angle of the same kind of treatment of helpless "Natives" unwittingly brought into the toils of the capitalistic regime, with its total disregard of human life and its enormous concern for financial profits coined from that human life. Mr. A. B Ray needs more than an academic under standing about and a long distance view of the workings of the capitalist system as it pertains to the making of cloth. All that would be needed to stop his mouth for ever would be a few months' visit to some of the big mill cities of this country or England. The writer has spent a good deal of time in Lawrence, Massachusetts where the huge Wood Woollen mills and a number of cotton mills are to be found,—mills worked largely by imported workers many of whom doubtless wish they had never left their hearthstones across the water. Mr. Ray would discover that, owing to the habit some of these workers have, of learning a few things and after a time revolting against the inhuman conditions under which they are forced to work, that our multi-millionaires have come to the conclusion that it is more profitable to take their investments out of the country into what they designate as "backward communities" rather than to continue investments that connote strikes, lockouts and trouble generally. And here is where India comes into the picture!!

Mr. Richard Gregg is perectly conversant with all these things and that, I suspect is one reason why his book (as Mr. Ray informs us) has been raised to the dignity of the Vedas; and why the latter admits that his own point of view receives less support than Mr. Gregg's. In other words, people do recognize arguments based on an all-round knowledge of facts and refuse to accept those of one-sided limited understanding. Mr. Ray may not be an "idle critic;" but he is surely a prejudiced and ill-informed one.

The concluding words of one of his last articles show a bias that takes no thought of common sense not to speak of proven facts. "Will warn," he says, "that the Khaddar movement is positively harmful, (and) stands in the way of the political economical and spiritual progress of India." If Mr. Ray can convince people that there is 'anything spiritually uplifting in the factory regime or in the mad race after dollars that investment in factories upholds, or in the machine-made product as compared to a product into which has gone the individual skill and creative urge that handicraft production entails if he can do this, his readers will, I doubt not, accept the other two phases of his statement in regard the political and economic value of machine-production.

THE POWER AGE.

The writer happens to have read Mr. Gregg's "Economics of Khadar" and finds it astonishingly convincing practical and far-visioned showing wide reading as well as a deal of experience in the way of personal contacts in this country, which have given him an insight into the machine industry, that Mr. A. B. Ray lacks. What could be more sane than his advice. "Instead of massing workers in expensive cities and cotton mills take the spindles to the workers in their homes all over the land and utilize the power where it originally exists." Also, his distinction between the "machine age" and the "power age." and his idea, that "the right use of power is the important thing, the machine is only an incident"—— In an everincreasing degree in this country machinery is taking power away from the people. I would reiterate Mr. Gregg's words: "The way to liberty, to equality of opportunity the way from empty phrase to actualities, lies through power. The machine is only an incident."

FREE USE OF MEDICAL ARTICLES

The Managing Committee of the Native share and Stock Brokers' Association announce that at the undermentiond four centres public can borrow the following articles through any member of the Association:—1. Feeding Cup 2. Hot water bag 3. Ice Bag 4. Thermometre 5. Rubber Cloth 6 Bed Pan 7. Pat and 8. Douche can.

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The Government of Bombay and Lady Sykes dined with the members of the society of Yorkshiremen at the Willingdon Sports Club on Monday.

BOMBAY GOVT. DEFEATED

(Continued from previous page.)

Even if this were not the case, there is very great danger that any enquiry of the nature contemplated by the Honourable Members who have already spoken, or canvassed in general conversation during the last ten days, would arouse again those feelings of anger and hostility which have now happily quieted down. If, as seems to be desired by some, an enquiry were held in public, and the questions and answers were heard by a mixed audience and published in the newspapers, this danger would be intensified. Many of the wisest and most experienced persons whose views have been made known to Government shrink with horror from the almost certain results of such an enquiry I know that not a few of the Members of this House are very uneasy regarding the possible consequences, even though some of them may believe that an enquiry is necessary, and that the risks entailed in it must be faced.

DON'T STIR UP EMBERS OF HATRED

To all such, and to this Hon. House, and to the public I offer the alternative of the full report which I have already promised. At Calcutta where the last year's riots lasted longer than the Bombay disturbances, and inflicted in the aggregate far greater damage, such a blue book was published, and the public were satisfied with it. No demand was made for an enquiry after report had been studied. I trust the same thing will occur here. During the weeks while the preparation of the report and the trial of the criminal cases will cover, excitement and factious feeling will have had time to die down completely, and I hope it will then be realised that it is in every way wiser and more prudent not to stir again the embers of dead miseries and quarrels.

I do not entirely shut the door to an enquiry. If after the report has been placed before the public, there is still a strong feeling among responsible persons that an enquiry is necessary, Government will consider the matter again.

Before I close I must take this opportunity to declare with the deepest feeling and in all sincerity that no City and no Government has ever been better served than this City and this Government have been served during these trying times by Mr. Kelly, the Commissioner of Police and his officers and men of all ranks, and by General Weir, Colonel Bannerman and all the other officers and men of the Regular and Auxiliary Forces, and I must add a word of thanks to the Honorary Magistrates who in a spirit of willing self-sacrifice left their comfortable homes to do their duty for the good of their fellow citizens. Every one here and almost eveyone in Bombay City knows Mr. Kelly his unfailing good temper, his unruffled soundness of judgment and the tact with which he deals with all classes and conditions of men. In General Weir, who commands the Bombay District, and Colonel Bannerman, who was in direct command of all the troops on duty in the town, we had officers of great military experience, who have given us the wisest advice and the most ungrudging and generous help on every occasion. The discipline of Mr. J. B. Petit, representing the Bombay Mill-owners' Association, was of opinion that the House should not insist on an inquiry being held in view of the very lucid and exhaustive statement made by the Home Member. The mover of the adjournment motion had not made out a good case for immediately setting up an inquiry and whatever case he had made out, it was smashed to pieies by the Home Member's statement.

Mr. Lalji Naranji (Indian Merchants' Chamber) narrowed down the range of discussion by emphasizing the fact that an agreement had been arrived at on the appointment of a Committee. For his part, he would insist on the inquiry being held.

Khan Bahadur Bhutto (Larkana-Sind) opined that the setting up of an inquiry could be postponed as Government did not not consider it necessary to hold that inquiry at once.

The Home Member, replying to the debate, said

The House then divided on the adjournment motion. 60 members voted for it and 31 against. It was declared carried amidst loud cheers. It was, indeed, a pleasant sight to see Hindus and Muslims voting together. The House was then adjourned to Wednesday.

PERSONELL OF INQUIRY COMMITTEE

It is understood that Mr. K. M. Munshi will suggest the following names for the Committee of Inquiry, when the Council assembles on Wednesday:—

Chairman: Sir Amberson Marten, Chief Justice of Bombay.

Hindu Representative: Sir Chunilal Mehta.

Muslim Representative:—Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah.

PRINCES AND THE PEOPLE

INQUIRY INTO ALLEGED MAL-ADMINISTRATION

LONDON, Feb. 25

In the House of Commons replying to to Mr. Turtle Earl Winterton said Government would not create a Committee of Enquiry into the alleged grievances of the subjects of "Native States".

Mr. Thurtle asked, in view of the alleged grievous maladministration of some States, Whether Government did not accept responsibility of inquiring.

Earl Winterton said, "That the question raises a constitutional point of the greatest moment. I cannot be taken as accepting the honourable gentleman's premises. My answer shortly is that Government have no power to conduct a general enquiry into the matters lying exclusively under the jurisdiction of the States. The matter is extremely difficult and complicated and cannot be answered as a reply to the question. Specific cases may be brought to the Government's notice whereupon the Agent General or Resident advises a Ruler to conduct the investigation himself."

Commander Kenworthy mentioned that serious allegations were being sent to members and pointed out that progressive rulers welcomed such an enquiry.—Reuter.

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REDUCTION IN BOMBAY PORT CHARGES

Trustees Expect Increase In Traffic

NEW YEAR'S BUDGET ESTIMATES

The Budget Estimates of the Bombay Port Trust for the year 1929-30 were discussed at a meeting of the Trustees of the Port on Monday Mr. W. H. Neilson, Chairman of the Port Trust, in presenting the estimates, reviewed their salient features.

The Port Trust's principal source of revenue is the wet docks. The receipts under this section showed an improvement of 5½ per cent. in 1927-28 over 1926-27, and the revised estimates for 1928-29 and the budget proposals for 1929-30 show an improvement of 5 per cent. and 2 per cent. respectively. The figures at a glance are :—

1926-27	Rs. 1,42,34,356
1927-28	Rs. 0,50,29,493
1928-29	Rs. 1,56,99,400
1929-30	Rs. 1,59,74,900

GOODS HANDLED.

The quantity of goods handled at the docks increased by over a million tons in 1927-28 and a further increase of 386,000 tons is expected this year. The figures at a glance are :—

1926-27	4,068,000 tons.
1927-28	5,086,000 tons.
1928-29	5,472,000 tons.

The figures for 1927-28 are indicative of a fairly heavy increase in trade other than cotton as cotton exports in that year were the lowest since 1920-21.

A slight increase is expected next year under the head of bunders due to improved petrol imports, but the revenue is considerably lower than 1927-28 owing to the large reduction in wharfage on petrol.

RECEIPTS FROM LAND.

Receipts from land show an increase as several renewals of leaseholds at higher rates are expected next year. It has been alleged in certain quarters that the lease renewals are being forced on the tenants of the Port Trust at exorbitant rates. This, Mr. Neilson maintains, is not true. The renewals rates are determined by present market prices and monthly lettings in the vicinity in all cases of sound buildings renewals have been effected.

The Chairman of the Port Trust went on to point out that it must be recognised that as the Port Trust had spent some Rs. 23 crores on developing the water front, the land in the immediate neighbourhood must necessarily appreciate in value. Still the rates for the Port Trust lands compared favourably with those demanded for land nearby owned by other public bodies whose properties had similarly benefited by the Port Trust's enormous outlay. Mr. Neilson repudiated the allegation that people have been ruined through ta king up plots on the Ballard Estate.

Turning to the Port Trust Railway, the Chairman pointed out that traffic on it had considerably increased and this was reflected in the revenue. Working costs had been cut down in every possible direction. In 1927-28 the income realised from the Port Trust Railway was Rs. 26,47,994 as against an expenditure of Rs. 17,03,157 ; the revised estimates for 1928-29 show an income of Rs. 29,25,700 and an expenditure of Rs. 17,28,536, and the Budget Estimates for 1929-30 provide for an income of Rs. 29,64. 29,64000 and an expenditure of Rs. 16,85, 675. It will be seen that the percentage of working expenses works out at64.3,59.8 59.6 respectively. The Chairman showed that the ratio of working expenses to income had steadily decreased and was now about half what it was six years ago.

INDICATION OF IN TRAFFIC

A slight increase in traffic is anticipated next year and if this expectation is realised the gross profit on the Port Trust Railway should be about Rs. 12½ lakhs. As the interest on the capital cost of the railway is Rs. 13 lakhs per year, Mr. Neilson expressed the hope with some degree of confidence that before long it might be possible to allude to the Port Trust Railway as a paying proposition, yielding a reasonable return on the capital outlay. One unsatisfactory traffic feature was the persistent aversion of most of the cotton exporters to use the railway for transporting their cotton to the docks. And as it would be a needless expense to keep this section of the railway open for the small traffic it now obtained from the Cotton Depot to the Docks, and as the Port Trust would require more waggons for increasing traffic in other trades, the Chairman thought it would be advisable to shut down the railway for cotton exports from next season.

REDUCTION IN PORT CHARGES.

On the expenditure side of the estimates full allowance has been made under working expenses for the reduced costs of stores, electric lighting and coal. As an increase of traffic is budgetted for, a proportionate increase has been allowed for in the expenditure grants for the departments concerned but the total expenditure budget shows a decrease of Rs. 3.59 lakhs on the revised budget for this year.

This is due in addition to the causes already mentioned to a smaller outlay on special and contingent work, dredging in Alexandra Docks, staff passages and to a further small general reduction achieved by continued efforts to enforce economy in all directions.

The improvement in trade and the beneficial effects and the retrenchments enforced during the past four years now place the Port Trust, said Mr. Neilson, in a position to make good their promise to reduce Port charges. Reduction in certain items of wharfage, ground rents, etc., amounting to Rs. 8¼ lakhs per annum have already been made during the last years. Retrenchments of the past few years have resulted in a saving of Rs. 15 lakhs two year in running costs and the budget presented to-day anticipates a surplus of Rs. 12. 12 lakhs, if the surtax is retained at 50 per cent.

NO BIG SCHEMES AT PRESENT.

The Trustees do not at present contemplate embarking on any big capital schemes which would necessitate building up special reserves and as they have now accumulated nearly Rs. 77 lakhs in their revenue reserves—a balance considerably in excess of normal requirements—it would be possible to trench on this fund to a limited extent without in any way affecting the Trust's financial stability. With some temporary help from the reserve fund it becomes feasible to consider a general reduction in charges, and of the several alternatives open the lowering of the surtax percentage appeared most suitable.

The surtax is at present 50 per cent and every reductionofonepercent. means roughly a decrease of Rs. 1 lakh in revenue. To abolish this surtax altogether would mean a reduction of revenue of Rs. 50 lakhs per year which cannot at present be contemplated. At the same time the Chairman thought it desirable in order to afford trade some appreciable measure of relief that a fairly substantial reduction should be made.

The suggestion, therefore, is that surtax be reduced from 50 to 33 1-3 per cent., equivalent to a reduction of 16 2-3 per cent. and amounting to a revenue decrease of Rs. 16,83,500 in next year's budget.

It would be acknowledged, said Mr. Neilson, that this reduction was worth having. When they added to it concessions already sanctioned they got a figure of over a quarter of a crore of rupees as relief afforded to trade.

DEFICIT FROM CUT IN SURTAX.

As a result of the cut in the surtax there would be an estimated deficit of Rs. 5,71,293 for the next year , but the reserve fund could easily bear this withdrawal. Mr. Neilson concluded on a note of warning that the general reduction in the surtax was in the nature of an experiment and its success depended on three factors, namely, (1) a slight increase in trade, (2) the cessation of local strikes and labour unrest and (3) no increase in taxation which affects the Port revenue.

The capital expenditure of the Port Trust after reaching the low water-mark of Rs. 11.86 in 1927-28 increased to Rs. 16.41 in the revised budget estimates for 1928-29 and to Rs. 30.04 lakhs in the budget estimates for 1929-30. The increase is due mainly to the provision of a new transhipshed on No. 16 Alexandra Docks and an additional storage shed at the Grains Depot.

WATER POLO TOURNAMENT

An interesting water polo tournament was held on Sunday last in the Victoria Swimming Bath of Messrs Lady and Framroze C. Golvala The result was that while the Parsees made 7 goals their rivals secured one. Three cheers were called for the teams the members dispersed after partaking of refreshments.

LADY SWIMMERS' MATCH

A team composed of Parsee lady swimmers of the Victoria Swimming Bath will shortly play a water polo match which will be the first of its kind so far as the Parsee community is concerned.

Lahore.—A message from Montgomery states that the police have succeeded in rounding up ten long-term prisoners, mostly Sikh convicts, kept in solitary cells who had escaped the previous day by burrowing a subterranean passage some seventyfive feet long and three feet wide underneath their cells which operation must have caused them laborious weeks.—A. P.

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WORLD'S COTTON CONSUMPTION

—:o:—

CONSIDERABLE ROOM FOR EXPANSION

We have received the following cotton market report issued by Messrs. A. Norden and Co. of New York on the 24th. January:—

Although a statement made by the United States Secretary of Agiculture that in the last five years the average increase in the world's consumption of cotton has been approximately 1,000,000 bales a year may seem rather surprising, the following table compiled by the Bureau of the Census leaves no doubt concerning the accuracy of the assertion:

WORLD'S CONSUMPTION OF COTTON: SEASON OF 1923-24 TO 1927-28.

Mill consumption of Cotton (Bales of 478 Pounds Lint, Except American, which are in Running Bales).

Total 1927—28 25,285,000, 1926—27 25,869,000, 1925—26 23,930,000 1924—25 22,642,000, 1923—24 19,982,000.

United States (exclusive of linters) 1927—28 6,834,000 1926—27 7,190,000, 1925—26 6,456,000 1924—25 6,193,000 1923—24 5,681,000.

Europe, United Kingdom 1927—28 3,125,000 1926—27 3,215,000 1925—26 3,121,000, 1924—25 3,350,000, 1923—24 2,842,000.

Continent 1927—28 7,946,000, 1926—27 7,669,000, 1925—26 6,919,000, 1924—25 6,339,000, 1923—24 5,551,000.

India 1927—28 1,675,000, 1926—27 2,040,000, 1225—26 1,697,000 1924—25 1,825,000 1923—24 1,630,000.

Japan 1927—28 2,570,000 1926—27 2,750,000 1825—26 2,795,000 1924—25 2,450,000, 1923—24 2,037,000.

Canada 1927—28 240,000 1926—27 254,000 1925—26 240,000 1924—25 190,000 1923—24 152,000.

China 1927—28 1935,000 1926—27 1,985,000 1925—26 1,785,000 1924—25 1,400,000 1923—24 1,500,000.

All other countries 1927—28 960,000 1926—27 766,000 1925—26 926,000 1924—25 8,925,000 1923—24 589,000.

The unusually large increase in consumption shown above is a tribute not only to the adaptability of cotton but also to the aggressive and skilful manner in which the problem of stimulating the demand has been met by the industry in general and by the co-operation of the Cotton Textile Institute and various United Sattes Government Departments in particular.

As we view the world situation, we find it impossible to convince ourselves that the seemingly abnormal increase in consumption from 1923—24 to 1927—28 may not continue, in which event, owing to the comparative lack of success associated with efforts to increase the production of cotton in other parts of the world, American producers may count on a steadily increasing demand for their crops.

With regard to future possibilities, it is of interest to note that, whereas, according to a leading Government economist, the ultimate consumption of cotton per capita in the United States during the season 1922—23 was 25.9 pounds, the per capita consumption in France during the same season was only 11.3 pounds, in the United Kingdom 6.5, in Germany 5.8, and in China and British India 3.3 pounds. It is very evident that even after making allowance for the large percentage of cotton used in American industries there is considerable room for the expansion of consumption abroad, particularly in the Orient.

According to the latest bulletin of the Rubber Association of America total consumption of cotton fabric in the manufacture of automobile tires—with 75 per cent of the industry reporting—had reached 206,870,731 pounds for the elevtn months ended last November a total nearly 29,000,000 pounds larger than the full twelve months' consumption for the year 1927. From these figures it would appear that, taken as a whole the domestic tire manufacturing industry consumed a minimum of 250,000,000 pounds of cotton fabric in 1928.

The importance of the automobile industry as a user of cotton may be guaged from the probability that the domestic production of motor vehicles this year will reach 5,000,000 and that the average amount of cotton to be used in each car according to authoritative estimates, will approximate 32 pounds. These figures point to a consumption of this industry alone of 335,000 bales during 1929.

Among numerous plans being considered with a view to increasing the demand for cotton is that of inducing fertilizer companies to use cotton fabric for bagging. If this plan is successful it is estimated that the fertilizer industry will afford an annual outlet for approximately 170,000 bales of low grade cotton.

Another point favourable to an increasing consumption is that cotton dress fabrics are returning to favour, a very good demand being confidently expected during the coming season. Rayon, the world production of hich increased from 219,080,000 pounds in 1926 to 265,900,000 in 1927 and 347,400,000 in 1928, has been substituted for cotton to a considerable extent in the case of certain garments, bnt there are many authorities who hold that the consumption of cotton textiles has been actually increased by the manufacture of cotton with a mixture of rayon, the result being a fabric of very attractive design and finish.

With so much initiative being shown generally by the world's cotton textile industry, with the United States likely to maintain her position as he world's leading source of raw material supply and with present offering a fair return to the great majority of growers and, at the same time being regarded as reasonable by spinners, we feel justified in thinking that cotton is in a sound position and that the long range trend of values will be towards higher levels.

Yesterday's closing quotations were as follows:

New York March 20.08, May 20.10, July 19.75, October (old) 19.50 October (New) 19.28, December 19.38.

Liverpool March 10.27, May 10.33, July 10.30, October (Old) 10.10, October (New) Nil December 10.00.

WHY PEOPLE GROW OLD.

HOW TO RETAIN YOUTHFULNESS.

The strain of modern life and education makes many men and women old before their time, and yet a little care is all that is needed to enable them to stand up to the years with all the vigour of youth.

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(4) (Adver.)

YOUNG GIRLS FORCED TO LIFE OF SHAME

—:o:—

PROCURER GETS 6 MONTHS' JAIL

An interesting case coming under the Prostitution Act was disposed of by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Court on Monday morning.

The facts of the case are that in September last, Mr. B. D. Sherman, a vigilance worker and Secretary of the Social Purity League, was taking his usual rounds in the vicinity of Kennedy Bridge, accompanied by Mr. B. R. Tawde, Sub-Inspector of Police when he happened to see one Ramappa Jatti. Knowing the man to be a suspicious character, Mr. Sherman asked him what he was doing at present. Ramappa gave him to understand that he had a "bidi" shop at Puthar Bunder and that he worked with his brother. He also gave them the address of the shop.

FOOLED!

Mr. Sherman, later, proceeded to the place indicated in the address and discovered that he was fooled. There was no "bidi" shop there. He then went to the residence of Ramappa which was known to him and confronted him with his false statement. This time, Ramappa had some excuse for the mistake, and told another story of how he had left the shop at Puthar Bunder some time previously and was working then in a "bidi" shop at Girgaum. This time also he gave a detailed address of 'his' shop. On inquiries being made again, it was found that the shop named existed but the owner of it knew nothing about Ramappa. After this the police were informed, and their investigations resulted in the arrest of the man on a charge of forcing young girls to lead an immoral life.

YOUNG GIRLS FORCED TO A LIFE OF SHAME.

In the course of the Prosecution, it was disclosed that the accused Ramappa was a native of Pussawadi in Mangalore District. He was carrying on the business of a procurer, and had forced many girls to a life of shame. Nearly eight years back, he brought his first batch of four young girls from Mangalore out of which two died of venereal diseases. One of the other two who are still living giving evidence in the Corrt stated that she was married and was leading a respectable life when she first met the accused. Somehow, she came under the influence of the accused and came to Bombay with him with three others, and since then, she was leading a life of shame.

There was a large number of witnesses ready to give evidence against the accused but the Magistrate was quite satisfied with the evidence of three girls and convicted and sentenced the accused to suffer 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.

Calcutta, February 25.—The Chief Presidency Magistrate sentenced Mr. Jnanjan Neogy to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000, in default to undergo one month's simple imprisonment, after convicting him under Section 124-A for having printed seditious posters in connection with the recent demonstrations against the Simon Commission.—A. P.

Karachi.—Two Municipal drain cleaners named Jhanda Ranga and Ismail Gour were asphixiated on Sunday while attempting to clear a blocked sewer on Grant Road. A third man who went to their assistance became unconscious after entering the drain but is progressing favourably.—A. P.

Rangoon.—The French airmen Le Brix and Pallard arrived here from Akyab [illegible] Monday afternoon. They left for Bankok at dawn on Tuesday.—A. P.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 27 1929

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TWO "JOANS" IN AMERICA

HALIDE EDIB MEETS MRS. NAIDU

—:o:—

"Stop Communal War"

TURKISH LEADER'S CALL TO HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY

Dr. Sudhindra Bose writes in the "Hindu":—

The other day I met Madame Halide Edib, exponent of the New Turkey and acclaimed to be one of the most outstanding women in her country. Progressive and liberal in principles, she supported all that was constructive in the Young Turk movement. Once a trusted counsellor of the new Government, it was she, who organised the first Ministry of Education in Turkey. It is said that she was also the first Turkish woman of the upper class to appear unveiled in the streets. Now, most women in Turkey go with their faces unsovered—no more seclusion. In Turkey, where for generations the activities of women were narrowly and rigorously circumscribed, Madame Halide Edib is a phenomenon—one of the most convincing proofs that a new social order is evolving in Asia.

Madame Edib is often referred to as "Turkey's first woman in politics." But, she insists she is not a politician. "I should make a very bad politician. I am only a writer," she says. "I could not be a member of one party without immediately seeing a great deal of good in the opposite party, and one is not permitted to do that in politics."

NATIONAL SERVICE.

The "Memoirs of Halide Edib," published in 1926 by the Century Company (New York), attracted world-wide attention. A second volume will appear this year under the title, "The Turkish Ordeal —Further Memoirs of Halide Edib."

Whether Mme. Edib is a politician or not, she is a remarkable woman. She has blazed a new trail for Turkish women. Her own example of freedom for national service has encouraged hundreds, perhaps thousands, of other women to search for a similar freedom and Turkey has been bettered for it.

Mme. Edib once entertained Doctor Ansari at her home in Turkey. She has never been in India; but her present husband, who is a physician, visited India a few years ago. She knows of the recent political movements in India, and says that independence is the natural right, the inherent birth-right of every man. She is an ardent defender of the divine right of self-determination.

CEASE QUARRELLING.

"It's a pity that Hindus and Mussalmans can't work together in the matter of larger national service," she remarks. "The quarrel over religion is all foolishness. None but an idiot would make a political fight over religion. There is nothing in the Koran, which forbids music before mosques, a constant source of irritation between Indian Mussalmans and Hindus. It may be that the alien Government engineers make much of the trouble between the members of the two great communities; but this outside interference should only serve as an added incentive to bring them together closer, and hold them together tighter."

Dissensions, according to her, should be put to rest in the face of a menacing enemy. Those who stir up religious feuds in this dire hour of Asian history are traitors. Something should be done promptly to rid the country of these afflictions.

"Did the Khalifate movement in India help Turkey?" she was asked. "Do your countrymen appreciate the numerless sacrifices made by Indian Mussalmans for Turkey?"

The answer was short, but extremely illuminating. "The Khalifate movement was of very little help to us. It didn't amount to much anyway. It is an insignificant episode of past history, ll but forgotten. My people are all fighters. They do not look to such a country as India for help."

Her attitude towards the Khalifate movement makes it clear that Turks do not take any stock in the alleged internationalism of Islam. They do not care to surrender nationalism to shady internationalism, which they fear will choke out patriotism. It is time for short-sighted Moslem leaders in India to quit some of their fantastic dreams and do a little realistic thinking.

HOLDS SPOTLIGHT IN TURKEY.

Halide Edib Hanum ss a little woman, about five feet tall. She is light dark, but not swarthy. There is a touch of mystery about her friendly brown eyes. She is gentle, rather petite, an attractive personality. She is sprucely and scrupulously attired in the latest American gown, silk stockings, and highheeled hoes. Her dress must have been made in the studious of the expensive tailors in the United States. She wears bobbed hair and a gorgeous scraf, but the "ensemble" is not displeasing.

There is nothing in her appearance to indicate that she was a fiery revolutionist. To look at her face, one would think that she could hot even swat a fly. To imagine her wearing a soldier's uniform seems almost beyond the powers of the human mind. And yet she has been a soldier. Feminine, so Halide Edib is, it is indeed difficult to believe some of the facts about her life. In the Turkish drive against the Greeks, she enlisted as Sergeant and fought with Kemal Pasha throughout the fierce battle of Sakaria—twenty-three days of desperate warfare. The story of her life is as fascinating and as strange as Pierre Loti's "Disenchanted."

As a child Halide Edib was sent to the American College for Girls in Constantinople, and was the first Turkish woman to receive a B. A. degree. Her father, a palace official gave her unusual advantage at his own risk; but returned to the old life of the harem as the wife of a distinguished savant in whose literary labours she hared.

At the time of the 1908 revolution, she wrote a patriotic poem, whose fervour swept the country. After the revolution, she participated in the new phases of intellectual life, and associated with military leaders. "Corporal Halide," they called her for a certain military achievement.

When she addressed women's meetings during the Balkan wars they would take off their rings and bracelets and give them for war work. In 1919 she addressed 100,000 Turks in a vast auditorium with such effect that the English, who had then the appear had in Constantinople, forbade the holding of any more such meetings.

PRAISES KEMAL PASHA.

She divorced her first husband, when he brought a second wife into their home, and herself assumed the responsibility of educating her two sons. In 1917, she married Doctor Adnan Bey of the Red Crescent and army madical ervice, later Speaker of the Turkish Nationalist Assembly.

In her book of memoirs, she gives a very vivid and gripping account of the rise of Turkish nationalism, of the almost insuperable difficulties which confronted its leaders, and of the circumstances which led to its final victory.

The most interesting character sketch in the book is that of Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasa. Commander of the Turgish Army after the Armistice of 1918, he was sent by the Sultan into Anatolia the following year to crush popular resentment against the Greek landing at Smyrna. Instead of putting down the people, he deserted the Sultan, espoused the nationalist cause and became the leader of the Turkish nationalists.

"Take any man from the street," says Madame Edib, "who is shrewd, selfish, and utterly unscrupulous, give him the insistence and histrionics of an hysterical woman, who is willing to employ any wile to satisfy her inexhaustible desires, then view him through the largest magnifying glass you can find—and you'll see Mustafa Kemal Pasha. The Turkish people have honoured him as it symbol. For this reason Mustafa Kemal Pasha will have a pedestal in the heart of every true Turk, even among those who have been irretrievably wronged by him."

Turkish politics furnished no permanant have to Halide Edib. The destruction of the opposition and the establishment of the revolutionary tribunals led Doctor Adnan to retire. He and his wife went to England, where they have a home both devoting themselves to writing.

MEETS SAROJINI NIADU.

Halide Edib Hanum has said that the exiled nationalists regard Turkey as their holy land and Angora as their Mecca. Meanwhile, she writes and lectures. She is now on a lecture tour in America under the management of William B. Feakins, who is also booking lecture engagements for Mme. Sarojini Naidu. Halide Edib is speaking in various parts of the United States, and will be here a few months longer before she returns to England.

Just as Naidu has been refrred to in the press as "The Joan of Arc of India," so Edib has been called "The Joan of Arc of Turkey." Women, like these two, are not many in the world. Indeed, their number can be counted on the fingers of a one-armed man. I was pleased to know that Naidu recently invited Edib to a luncheon at New York. The meeting of the two Joans should pave the way to a better and saner understanding between the New India and the New Turkey.

Halide Edib is thoroughly emancipated. "There is no best religion for me," she says. "I look for the best in every religion." Her religious faith is that of the Golden Rule, which she regards as a "social necessity." The Golden Rule ought to be plenty for India too. The Islamic faith is the more practical for Turkey, she believes. Religion to the Moslems means social justice. If he has two coats, he does not give one to his neighbour. That would be folly. If a man strikes a Moslem on one check, he strikes back. Te do otherwise would be annihilation

DOWN ON CHRISTIANITY.

Constrasted to this, she holds the Christian ideal to be individual perfection. "I know many Christian persons," she observes, "but no Christian nation." Missionaries in Turkey, she reports, are accomplishing very little. She does not believe that six Moslems have been converted to Christianity in recent years. Any attempt to proselytise the Turks would be futile and stupid.

It is worth nothing that all schools and colleges in Turkey, whether native or foreign, are under the control of the Ministry of Education. Their courses of study, their text-books, and their instructory are subject to the approval of Turkish authorities. Government Inspectoss are authorised to visit these institutors and report upon their work.

In regard to Christian religious instruction or attendance upon chapel exercises, Sunday service and Bible classes in Missionary schools and colleges, the Christian students may do as they like; but Moslem students are forbidden to do so.

Millions of American dollars have been poured into Turkey to convert the followers of Mahomed to the faith of Christ through such enterprises as American schools, colleges, hospitals, and other charitable institutions. The Yankee Missionary activity started as far back as 1840; but Americans doubt whether as many as a thousand Moslem Turks have been converted to Christianity during the intervening three quarters of a century.

Turkey's policy of "Turkey for Turks" provides a sensitive spot which the missionaies resquired to avoid touching. Nationalism and religion go hand in hand with Turkey. Although the Angora Government abolished the Khalifate and separated the Moslem church and state, Turkey remains completely a Moslem country.

"The Republic of Turkey does not wish that any organisation within its borders should describe itself as Christian. When it was desired after the Great War that the Y. M. C. A. should resume its work under the new regime, the Turks agreed on condition that the name Christian should not appear in the title of the organisation. Thus the former American Y.M.C.A. is now known as the Turkish-American Club. The Turkish Republic does not deny freedom in religious convictions: but it wants the self-invited guests to understand that there is no room for foreign religious propaganda.

NEW RULE IN TURKEY.

I heard Mme. Halide Edib speak from a university lecture plaform. She traced the forces leading up to the rise of nationalism in Turkey, and predicted stability and progress for the new Government.

"The old order ever bows to things; the young does not, it faces any odds. That is what the New Turks did." The Turk is a state builder, she said, and puts the good of the state first. He saw that the old religious laws were not as they should be and he did away with them. The Kaliph was abolished. Women were freed from many restrictions, and now they have the same privileges as men excepting the vote.

The origin of the nationalist movement in Turkey, Mme. Edib ascribed almost entirely to the women's increasing influence. The Turkish Revolution of 1908 was chiefly due to the emancipation of Turkish women. Women's clubs were formed, for philanthropy, self-education, hygience, and child welfare. Day and night schools were established, and to-day there are practically no illiterates among Turkish women.

WOMEN'S INCREASING INFLUENCE.

The Balkan War, in 1912, brought Turkish women into still greater prominence. They held protest meetings against the current atrocities then prevailing, and aided the hapless refugees, who fled to Constantinople. Women took up nursing at this period with much success.

In the Great War of 1914, Turkish women took the places of men engaged at the front, and entered administrative offices, trade and commerce, and cultivated the land. Later, women attended to the whole of the transport arrangements.

In 1916, the Turkish family laws were drastically altered. The harem was abolished with the exception of that of the Sultan's, and polygamy was forbidden. In the same year women were admitted to the Turkish university.

At a somewhat later date, the abolition of the dividing curtains between the sexes in tram cars, boats and other public places was decreed, and both sexes now go about freely in the streets. Women at the present time, may also appear on the stage as actresses. Those who say that man-made laws cannot change social habits will do well to study the Turkish social reforms of the last ten or twelve years. In Turkey these reforms have been eminently successful.

Halide Edib does not believe the Turkish Government has changed too fast, because the young representatives in power are in sympathy with the underlying forces. "They do not always agree among themselves," she declared, "and they may go forward either as a democracy or as a dictatorship; but they will not go back."

(Continued from column 6)

tific truth. They did not probe mysteries because they were content to believe that if there was any mystery at all this would be one with which it would be impious to intrude. Consequently they were scarcely less outspoken on sexual topics than the Mormons were in the heyday of Brigham Young—who as I have pointed out did genuinely organise a highly moral society, according to his own lights, if it did happen that Brigham Young's lights were widely diverse from those of a provincial Cathedral City.

I would not claim that there was any absence of sensual indulgence whether normal, abnormal, natural, or unnatural, or unhealthy in Pritan times. We have all the bibical legends to advise us that youths and adults were as recklessly self-hurtful and as extravagant in their sensual cravings as they have been at any time but I do contend that the most effective curb on folly and on perversity is to be found in the appreciation of such information as will supply an intimation of consequent penalties.

Man "the heir of all the Ages," who has been compelled to shoulder the responsibilities as well as the benefits of his heritage is literally a Jeshurun who has waxed fat and who is eager to kick—even if he can but kick over certain traces. Social conveniones have denied him the natural liberties of the four-footed animal and so it is not surprising that his constant aggravations should engender in him a spirit of rebellion against the very conventions where with he has been bound and fettered.

BAN ON KNOWLEDGE

Bernard Shaw's Indictment

"We suffer from sexphobia," Mr Bernard Shaw has declared "and call it decency. It is more dangerous to civilisation than all the debauchery which it so signally fails to prevent."

This keen observation was made when Mr. Shaw was asked to express his view on the subject of birth control. His reply, or portions of it are well worthy of quotation almost in full.

"The objections to birth control differ very widely. There is the simple Taboo: the classification of the subject as unmentionable. With that there is no arguing. You just keep on mentioning it until Taboodlers get used to it and the Taboo dies a natural death.

"Then there is the objection that if you give people knowlege they will make a bad use of it. Of course they will. The result of a knowledge of chemistry have been poison gas. If we were not taught to read, write or cipher, we could not read bad book, write anonymous letters, forge cheques, falsify accounts, or gamble. There is no sort of knowledge that cannot and will not be used for evil as well as good just as there is no sort of poker that will not crack a skull, as well as poke a fire."

Most impressive and most valuable of all Mr. Shaw's contributions are, to my mind the following:—

A NATIONAL SEXPHOBIA.

"The most difficult and delicate psychological and biological questions are involved... The whole subject needs airing. I am myself quite unable to make up my mind about the methods (of birth control) simply because the necessary discussion of them is virtually suppressed.

"The State expects us all to marry and yet forbids any one to study and teach the art of marriage. We have admitted at last that there is a technique of post-natal maternity and that untaught and unskilled mothers produce a gigantic infant mortality But if you suggest that there is a technique of matrimony and that countless marriages are wrecked by ignorance of it, you are classed with traders in obscene photographs.

"Birth Control however is by no means the only topic which is classified as unmentionable by the Tabboodlers. Any and every reference to Sex comes under this ban, with the result that there are many worse daily events than any infant mortality, however gigantic. The infants who perish untimely through the socially cultivated and even enforced maternal ignorance do at least escape the flood of miseries which descent of youngman woman and which continue to press upon these through their adult years as a direct consequence of our National Sexphobia when this exhibits itself in yet another of its phases."

FULL KNOWLEDGE CAN EVER BE DANGEROUS.

Our Taboodlers—let us thank Mr. Shaw for the term—are ever ready to quote one of their favourite proverbs that "a little knowledge is a dangerous thing." Yet while they are regularly presented with evidence that they can by no contribances suppers natural curiosity, or as a consequence of this natural curiosity, the acquisition of some few facts, they still persist in their struggles to deprive youth and as far as possible, adults of every item of psychological and physiological information Thus writes T. W. Standwell in Health and Strength.

Having come to the conclusion—though it would be difficult to discover the process of reasoning by which they have arrived at it—that certain physiological and psychological subjects ought never to be mentioned, they restrict the discussion of these, reckless of all the manifold harm evil which must inevitably follow in the train of suppression. When confronted with proofs of the misery for which their taboodling is responsible, they will either deny that there is any misery, or if unable to find this singular absurdity accepted insist that there is no possible explanation of the mysterious ways of Providence.

They will ever resurrect the Calvinistic theory of "Original Sin," in happy-for themselves oblivion of their definite assumption of an or merciful God alternatively envisager as an omnipotence capable of ordaining the birth and development of human beings whom He has predestined to earthly lives of misery and wretchedness and to an ultimate eternity of physical and mental torture.

Strangely enough these Taboodlers never shrink before the utter impossibility of reconciling these two violently opposed conceptions. Neither would they appear to suspect that their presentation of "the inscrutable ways of Providence" as a reason for the suppression of vital information must entirely wreck and destroy the secondary declaration that the diffusion of knowledge is liable to work harm.

WHEN JOHN MILTON STIFLED HIS INTELLIGENCE.

It is difficult—I have found it impossible—to suppose that these Taboodlers are ever able to examine, let alone understand, themselves. They go to such pains to demonstrate their firm conviction that any reference to the subject of sex or of procreation is purely sinful and even should be positively abhorent to the moral sense, yet it is not to be observed that they live strictly monastic lives or would personally advocate with illustrations the extinction of the human race.

I have indeed, been puzzled when I have observed the general attitude towards the great Puritanical Epic "Paradise Lost." And may I say that I have also been puzzled by the attitude of the logical literati towards the great John Milton's distinct lame efforts to reconcile his own strong sexual inclinations with his orthdoox Puritanical condemnation of such niclinations.

John Milton's name is supposed, I imagine, to be reverenced and fame to stand above criticism. one questions the majesty of "Paradise Lost", yet I do have to confess to a genuine difficulty, to say the least, when I make any attempt to discover any essential difference between the sexual approaches of Adam and Eve before and after the Fall. Milton at pains to explain that their sexual embraces, following their consumption of the Fruit are purely lustful yet he is at equal if not greater pains when indicating that these embraces prior to the intrusion of the serpent were physically identical, as also is usually identical, yet still innocent.

THE ONE CURB ON YOUTHFUL INDISCRETIONS.

Miton in common with all Taboodlers throughout the ages was sentenced to wriggle between the hour of anti-syllabacey on the one side and of the other hour of Oriental asceticism which had been borrowed by the later generations of Early Christian Fathers. He was notoriously an uxorious man. He believed in the full matrimonial life, but had been stuffed in infancy absolutely to repletion with the legend that the "eating of the Forbidden Fruit" conveyed the terrible taint of sex, and this digestive tumour choked his normal reasoning facilities.

Nevertheless since Milton and his contemporary Puritans lived in an age when speech was less secure, fettered and where life was necessarily more open to inspection it is very certain that he would never have subscribed to the modern taboodling dogma that any and every sexual reference is or should be unmentionable.

I am very sure that the great Puritan Poet would never have dreamt of telling his young children that they were brought into the home inside some doctor's black bag, that they were discovered hidden in the cabbage patch at the bottom of the domestic garden. The Puritan of the seventeenth century may not have been inquisitive after sex

(Continued in column 4)

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